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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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20 December 1983

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2885

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PROBLEMS CONFRONTING AFRICA REVIEWED

Africa's Problems Call for an Up-to-Date Report

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The black continent is in rather poor shape, on nearly all fronts.

On this 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, founded in the euphoria of independence, the disunity of the continent is more apparent than ever.

While a problem like the future of Namibia rallies everyone, questions such as those of Chad and the Western Sahara run up against deep differences of attitude--and interests.

On the internal level, there have been some qualified successes, such as the attempt at democracy in Senegal--successes that do not permit one to forget that Africa has experienced 54 coups d'etat in 20 years. At present, 20 countries out of 50 are living under a military regime.

In the meantime, agriculture--which is the continent's main economic activity, as incredible as this may seem in this century of automation--is regressing. And to make matters worse, the Sahel--that periphery of the Sahara that covers several countries of central, southern and western Africa--has advanced by 100 kilometers in 20 years, encroaching on former pasture land, and is continuing on its way.

What is the situation of Canadian aid amid all this? LA PRESSE PLUS asked an old Africa hand, Mario Cardinal, to make an up-to-date report. As vice president of the International Institute of Communication, which works on behalf of the Canadian Agency for International Development in the training of African journalists, Cardinal has traveled in several countries of Central and West Africa in the last 10 years. He went to Ottawa last week to meet with the authorities responsible for Canadian aid in Africa. His report is presented in the following pages.

The Institute presently has 40 persons graduating from African journalism schools in a practical-training course in Montreal. LA PRESSE PLUS asked 20 of them, specializing in the written press, to tell us how they view the problems that confront their continent. The result is this special issue of LA PRESSE PLUS, devoted entirely to Africa in the area of up-to-date information.

#### Canadian-African Aid

Montreal LA PRESSE PLUS 15 Oct 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Mario Cardinal: "Canada and Africa--Aiding in Order to Break the Instability--The CAID (Canadian Agency for International Development) Will Henceforth Aid Broad Groups Rather Than Individual Countries"]

[Text] "If Qadhafi has the Machiavellian objectives attributed to him, then Upper Volta is an ideal terrain for maintaining instability and political seething. And that runs against the overall interests of Canada, because such instability could eventually extend, seep outward and reach the Ivory Coast, Niger, Mali and so on. And you would have a situation in which there would be tensions, riots, repressions, refugees. One would be obliged to send the Red Cross there rather than plan aid programs."

Francois Pouliot is vice president of the Canadian Agency for International Development (CAID) and responsible for the French-Speaking Africa department. When he makes these remarks, he is both interpreting the neutrality of Canadian diplomacy but at the same time enunciating the philosophy that subtends it; to furnish aid to the African countries so that they can improve their standard of living, thereby eliminating the political instability that could injure Canada's economic interests.

The case of Upper Volta is significant in this regard. A small enclaved country with a population of some 6 to 7 million, Upper Volta has experienced a certain political stability under the presidency of General Lamizana. Despite the very remote outlooks for trade relations with Canada, the CAID has devoted some millions of dollars to aid to Upper Volta--for example, some \$40 million in the last 3 years.

General Lamizana was replaced at the head of the country, then two coups d'etat occurred in less than a year (November 1982 and August 1983), with the arrival in power of Captain Sankara, whose sympathies for Qadhafi are well-known.

Is all lost? Are those millions of dollars invested a complete loss? Do we have to start all over again? Canada is bound to its policy of neutrality, and will continue to aid Upper Volta no matter what regime is in power.

Officially, Canada practices a policy of neutrality in Africa, which justifies its not taking positions on problems internal to Africa, such as the question of Chad or that of the Western Sahara. "Let these conflicts be settled among the countries concerned or at the level of the Organization of

African Unity," says a high-level civil servant in the Ministry for External Affairs in Ottawa.

On the other hand, Canada, as a member of the Commonwealth, participated in the group overseeing the elections in Zimbabwe, and then, as a member of the U.N. Security Council at the time, it agreed to take part in the Mediation Group that is continuing to seek a solution to the Namibian question (along with the United States, France, Great Britain and the FRG). Canada's diplomatic position is therefore clear: no political intervention in Africa other than through the international organisms of which it is a member.

This objective of neutrality leads it to overlook the ideological orientations of the different African political regimes. "The regime does not count for anything in the establishment of our assistance budgets," says the same high-level official; "we are in Ethiopia (\$10.6 million in aid for 1981-1982) and in Mozambique (\$5.6 million), and we are also in the Ivory Coast (\$5.3 million) and in Zaire (\$14.5 million)." Francois Pouliot adds: "Except in extreme cases, as in the Central African Republic under Bokassa or in Uganda under Idi Amin."

There is therefore a perfect correspondence between the CAID's aid objectives and the criteria of Canadian policy established by the Ministry of External Affairs. Whereas there was an enormous tension between the two some 10 years ago, concertation is part of the everyday realities today, for it is the ministry that establishes the criteria governing Canadian foreign policy. This overall policy is enunciated in the House of Commons, in the great international forums such as the Paris Conference, or at the summit meetings of the chiefs of state of the industrialized countries at Williamsburg.

It is on the basis of these criteria that, for example, the CAID is at this moment making a special effort vis-a-vis the least-advanced countries. It is then up to the CAID to establish its own criteria of a technical or administrative nature. The broad outlines of Canadian aid are worked out each year when the CAID presents to the Cabinet its "strategic outline," a confidential document that is the object of lengthy concertation with the high-level civil servants of the Ministry of External Affairs. These discussions enable the Directorate of the CAID to go back to the priorities for the preceding year and amend them in function of the evolution of policy.

#### The Priorities

It was in the course of these meetings that one of the CAID's biggest changes of orientation in recent years was made, as a result of the Canadian government's desire to concentrate its aid policy on certain very specific sectors --"the sectorial emphases," as it is put in the CAID. Prime Minister Trudeau wrote in an international-politics review in 1981: "It is up to the countries stricken by hunger to concentrate their efforts on agricultural production.... On the subject of energy, the situation is just as serious.... The setting-up of structures (necessary for absorption of the resources transferred) constitutes a problem that only cooperation can solve." This amounted to reaffirming the "sectorial emphases": agriculture, energy, human resources. And the CAID is devoting itself to this.

At the beginning of October, for example, representatives of the CAID took part in an important meeting at Niamey, Niger, on self-sufficiency in food. The meeting brought together high-level officials of six other donor countries (the United States, France, England, Italy, Belgium and the FRG) and the representatives of no less than 18 African countries. The meeting had been called by the Coordination Committee for Development in Africa (CDA).

"Research in the agricultural field in Africa is lagging seriously behind," says Francois Pouliot, who took part in it: "research in the areas of seeds, technologies, different modes of farming.... Canada will be involved in it, despite the confusion that continues to reign as regards the role of the governments, that of the peasants, and especially that of the private sector. The role of the state should not stifle that of the peasant, but the contrary is not desirable either. There is a balance to be found," says Mr Pouliot--a balance that has to be found very quickly, because agricultural production in Africa decreased by 14 percent in the course of the 1970's, which is tragic in view of the fact that population increase is considerable.

#### Regional Effort

This Niamey meeting is important, not only because it discussed agriculture but because 18 African countries agreed to envision a solution to the problem of food supply that would no longer be just national but rather regional. Until now, the African countries--at least those that have assigned as much importance to agriculture as to industrialization--have mainly sought national self-sufficiency. They now seem more open to a regional agricultural economy, despite the enormous problems that such a policy could pose at the levels of prices, transport, food preferences, etc.

Without avowing it, the CAID seems disposed toward working with the broad groupings. Without avowing it because in the course of the 1970's, its efforts with the African regional organisms cost a lot for little in the way of results. The African bureaucracy is gluttonous. The greediness of the national delegates to these regional organisms has often made for paralysis. The interests of the countries often proved contradictory, and the absence of compromise was often equaled only by the mutual distrust of the chiefs of state who had come out of the generation of the gaining of independence.

Finally, the African countries themselves seem to have little faith in the effectiveness of these regional organisms, to judge by their reluctance to finance them. Thus, no one in the CAID is saying "once bitten, twice warned," but despite everything, the regional approach is present in many of its aid programs.

Despite the failure of the Commission for the Niger River Basin, the CAID is involved in the Senegal River Development Organization, which groups several countries of West Africa. It is also involved in the electric-power transmission projects that bring several countries together (Ghana, Togo, Benin, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta), in projects in regional transport, telecommunications (Panaftel), and rail transport (Senegal-Mali-SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]).

## Canada and Southern Africa

When, next Spring, 17,000 tons of rail leave Nacala for Mozambique, it will represent Canada's part in a \$120-million multiple-financing project to link Nacala, in the Mozambique channel, by rail with Nampula, first, then with Cuamba, 565 km in the interior.

This project is an interesting one in several ways. First because of the SADCC, which groups nine countries of Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and makes possible the development of some big regional projects. Secondly, because this action by the SADCC enables these countries to be less vulnerable and less dependent on South Africa, while at the same time helping toward the opening-up of several countries that do not have access to the sea (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, etc). Finally, because the setting of objectives in common favors the pooling of foreign financial assistance and makes it possible to carry out projects that would otherwise be prohibitive.

In the CAID, there is not attempt to hide the interest in this project: "It is a matter of freeing the countries of Southern Africa as much as possible from their dependence on South Africa," says an official of the English-Speaking Africa Department who is responsible for the SADCC dossier. And this amounts to enunciating Canada's entire policy toward South Africa.

"Canada does not believe in embargoes or boycotts," declares a high-level official in the Ministry of External Affairs. Canada submitted to the embargo decreed by the United Nations against Ian Smith's Rhodesia. That embargo did no good. Nevertheless, Canada remains faithful to an antiapartheid policy that dates back to 1962, when the Diefenbaker government helped to expel South Africa from the Commonwealth.

Ottawa has no more trade connections in that country and is no longer trying to facilitate trade relations between the two countries. This probably explains, at least partly, the considerable drop in trade exchanges in recent years. This attitude, combined with the concern for development of the black countries of the region, is the Canadian government's reply to those who accuse it of having too indifferent a policy toward the racist regime of Pretoria.

## Realism

Canada no longer has a holier-than-thou attitude. It refrains from being paternalistic. Gerald Regan, minister of state for international trade, stated in Halifax in December 1982: "Our commitment to the North-South Dialogue is not just an idealistic declaration of our desire to create a better world for all but an economic necessity of the most concrete type."

Why, for that matter, would it have any qualms? In no category does Canada appear among the principal suppliers of the African countries, whereas France in enormous proportions, Great Britain, the United States, the FRG and Japan hold most of the markets. But if logic still has any rights and if

development of trade relations goes hand in hand with aid, it will be necessary for this aid to be increased, and not for it to decrease in terms of percent of Gross National Product. In the last 2 years, this aid has been stagnating at 0.43 percent of GNP.

11267  
CSO: 3419/180

SUCCESS OF PORTUGUESE PRODUCTS EXHIBITION IN LUANDA

Purpose Explained

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 4 Nov 83 p 20

[Report by Pedro Vieira in Luanda]

[Text] Prominent figures in Angolan political life attended the opening of the exposition of Portuguese products in Luanda thus dispelling the fears that this important Portuguese commercial undertaking would be clouded by the indignation caused in this capital over the activity of "Angolan puppets in Lisbon."

The Portuguese ambassador in Luanda, Pinto da Franca, addressed an invitation to Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade, to attend the opening of the exposition but that official replied that he would be represented by Dr Miguel Neto, plan director of that ministry.

In the meantime, the minister of agriculture, Artur Vidal Gomes ("Kumbi Diezabo"), and his vice minister for coffee, Joao Caetano, the president of the Angolan National Fuel Company (SONANGOL), Herminio Escorcio, and the director of the Department of Information and Propaganda (DIP, Pinto Joao, were at Casa Americana, a building located in lower Luanda, which still retains the old place name, Dom Afonso Henriques Square, on its facade. In the middle of the square, however, the empty pedestal awaits other heroes...

Pinto da Franca, the new ambassador of Portugal, arrived in Luanda very recently and the speed with which he presented his credentials is considered absolutely exceptional since it is not rare for ambassadors to have to wait several months to be received in Futungo de Belas.

Diplomats of various countries also visited the exposition organized by the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute [ICCP] the Luanda branch of which is headed by Rui Santos and Elia Rodrigues. Among the official visitors was the commercial attache of the Soviet Union.

The exposition is being held at a time when the government and the MPLA are making a great military effort to combat the UNITA "counterrevolutionaries." That effort is translated specifically into a vast operation of recruiting youths for the FAPLA.

The Portuguese businessmen harbor reasonable expectations regarding the concrete results of this undertaking but the general opinion is that these results will depend in large part on a policy of incentives by the government, specifically in the financial area. The fact that the Portuguese businessmen determined that the situation in Luanda is not as black as had been "painted" to them before they came must have also contributed--at least for some of them--to their positive psychological attitude.

#### Oil

Herminio Escorcio, member of the MPLA Central Committee and president of SONANGOL, the oil company that is the backbone of the economic and financial policy of Angola, told O JORNAL: "It is a first step."

Herminio Escorcio told us that the activities in Portugal of groups that are attacking Angolan sovereignty have a negative effect on trade relations "because our relations have a national link."

In an informal conversation with the O JORNAL correspondent, Herminio Escorcio contrasted the excellent relations existing between the presidents of Portugal and Angola and the difficulties that have arisen in the relationship with the Portuguese government.

Referring to SANOGOL, he stressed the excellent cooperation with PETROGAL and anticipated that in 1985 Angola may have available oil to supply to Portugal. "We have a long list of customers for our oil and, therefore, we can choose them. The supply of oil to Portugal is a priority," said the director of SONAGOL, by far the number one company in earning foreign exchange for Angola.

#### Planning Minister Comments

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 4 Nov 83 p 24

[Text] Whether or not to open lines of credit to finance Portuguese exports to Angola is the central question of the exposition of Portuguese products currently being held in Luanda, it will close on the 7th.

In statements to the special correspondent of O JORNAL, Planning Minister Lope do Nascimento (a key figure in the economy of the Angolan People's Republic (RPA) said that the prospects of business stemming from the exposition were dependent on the support of the Portuguese Government."

"We have gone from a buyer's market to a seller's market," declared Lope do Nascimento, who was prime minister of Angola when that position existed in the country's government structure.

## 80 Requests for a Meeting

To exemplify the dearth of markets existing on the world level, Lope do Nascimento told us that 160 companies, from the United States to Thailand, replied to international bids opened by Angola for a civil construction project estimated at \$3 million.

It is obvious that Angola does not escape the curtailment of foreign trade. The planning minister told us that from 1981 to 1982, the volume of imports decreased 21 percent and revenues by 32 percent.

The possibility of the Portuguese Government opening up financing is a mandatory topic in the talks among the businessmen who came to Angola and who represent the pick of the Portuguese export industry. The 80 requests for a meeting received by Lopo do Nascimento from Portuguese businessmen are a conclusive sign of the importance of the Angolan market to Portugal. The meetings with the directors of the Angolan administration have proceeded in a cordial manner. However, there is a general feeling that if there is not a positive attitude on the part of the Lisbon government, many deals will remain in abeyance.

The tremor in Portuguese-Angolan relations caused by the press conference of the FNLA in Lisbon is still producing reactions in Luanda. Despite the fact that the critical phase was overcome by the opening of the exposition, that incident somewhat clouded the success of the undertaking in the organization of which the organs of the ICEP, specifically in Luanda, expended all their efforts.

The position taken by 34 companies against the anti-Angolan activities in Lisbon and conveyed to Prime Minister Mario Soares was given prominence on the front page of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

"It is not in the offices in Lisbon but here that there is awareness of the seriousness of things such as the press conference," a businessman told us, observing further:

"The others (countries) are alert and take advantage of those opportunities to 'put in' their bids."

The Angolan authorities "dosed out" the information about the exposition in order to keep the country's attention concentrated on the tasks of defense and production.

The exhibition was the occasion for Ambassador Pinto da Franca to give a reception in the Hotel Panorama, located on Luanda Island. It was a time for fraternization with the numerous diplomatic representatives accredited in Luanda, specifically the Soviet ambassador, dean of the diplomatic corps. To symbolize Portuguese-Angolan friendship, nothing better than Minho-style shuffling and the "moamba." Meanwhile, some absences of RPA personages were noted.

Closing of Exposition

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] The exposition of Portuguese products called "Portugal Exhibits in Luanda," which has been open since the 27th of last month in the Casa America under the auspices of the Portuguese Commercial Representation and the Portuguese Embassy, will close at 1900 hours today.

For several days, the exposition--which had the collaboration of FICOM (Angola)--exhibited various goods from Portuguese firms, such as foods and beverages, shoes, cables, nets and ropes, textiles, manufactures, as well as materials connected with the chemical, mining and electro-mechanical machine-building industries, and furniture and ornamental products, among others.

It should be noted that part of the exhibitors have already left Luanda for Lisbon, with others being scheduled to return early next week.

8711  
CSO: 3442/49

MORE UNITA FIGHTERS CAPTURED, PRESENTED TO PRESS, PEOPLE

In Huila

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Ten bandits in the service of South Africa and various South African manufactured war materials captured recently by the defense and security organs in their fight against banditry were presented to the information media based in this city on Friday.

The 10 bandits were identified as: Marcelino Kavela, 24 years old; Fernando Caputo, 28 years old; Domingos Kamieji, logistic sergeant, 30 years old; Manual N'Gola, 19 years old; Bernardo Ivilikua, native of Cunene; Daniel Kaluquembe, a native of Huila and a spy for the puppet organization; and Justo Ngando, 31 years old.

Domingos Kamieji told the press that they were led by a certain Antunes Kahali and that during the time he was a member he participated in four attacks, three of them against the hamlets of defenseless people.

For his part, Justo Gando said that he participated in several actions by the band in Matala and Dongo in Huila Province and confirmed that the South African racists in collusion with mercenaries plan joint operations against the people.

Paulino Bie, in turn, admitted having participated in attacks and ambushes against the Defense and Security Forces in the areas of Chinguar and Vila Nova in Bie Province.

The bandits said also that they stole food and clothing from the people during their actions against the hamlets and villages and that the captured males are subjected to forced labor while the women were violated or forced to have sexual relations with the counterrevolutionary leaders.

At that time, war material captured from the enemy, including various shells, 81 and 82 mm mortar howitzers [as published], RPG-7 charges, all South African-made, as well as various light weapons, some of the G-3 type and some "canhangulos," was also presented.

In Huambo

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Huambo--In the context of the military offensive which the Defense and Security Forces have been carrying out in recent days against the enemies of the Angolan revolution, compatriot Celestino Cawe, 33 years old, native of Kuito (Bie), refrigeration operator of the Cuca factory, who is connected with the UNITA puppet band, was presented to the workers of some of the factories and production units in this province yesterday afternoon.

This compatriot, who had received a letter from the UNITA bandits in which they asked for a supply of racks of beer and who had already been released in accordance with the clemency policy of our party, admitted receiving the aforementioned letter which he had in his possession for 2 months. He had, nevertheless, not complied with the request made in the letter up to the time he was apprehended.

Franca Eusebio, coordinator of the party municipal committee, presided over the ceremony of presentation of the counterrevolutionary who again joined the ranks of the puppets. He appealed to the workers to strengthen their vigilance at their respective work places because only this way will we succeed in detecting all those whose practice does not conform to the principles that guide our revolutionary process.

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CSO: 3442/49

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CAPE VERDE TALKS--The holding of meetings of the justice ministers of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries was not agreed upon at the second meeting held last week in Cape Verde, according to a disclosure in Praia. The disclosure was made yesterday by the five ministers at a collective press conference in the Cape Verdean capital shortly before the departure of the Angolan and Mozambique delegations. The ministers did, however, acknowledge the importance of such meetings, and said that they might continue, but would be integrated with coordination efforts by the justice and administration subcommission of the ministerial commission of the summit conference of the heads of state of the five countries. At the press conference, the ministers unanimously acknowledged that the second meeting enabled their delegations to familiarize themselves with conditions which may be important to achieving closer relations among the five states. [Text] [MB011035 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 01 Dec 83]

CSO: 3442/74

MASIRIYAH REBELS HAND OVER ARMS TO PREFECT

Ndhamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Abdelkerim Adoum, correspondent: "Masiriyah Nomads of the Salamat Undertake to Collaborate Actively with the Government"]

[Text] The Masiriyah nomads of the Salamat committed themselves, before the prefect of Salamat, to hand over all the arms they are illegally holding and to cooperate closely with the prefectoral authorities. It was on 25 October, during one of the traditional meetings bringing together regional officials and nomads, that the latter undertook these commitments.

Armed during the 1970s by the regime then in power in order to slow down the expansion of raids in the prefecture, the Masiriyah have since then seemed like an ethnic militia which the troubles have strengthened by equipping it with automatic weapons. Those whom the latest turns of events have spared constitute a certain menace in the region. The MASS 36's of the 1970s have been traded in for Kalashnikovs poured in by the thousands by the Chadian people's **enemies**.

This situation, even if fostered for a long time, no longer corresponds to the current authorities' concerns. The administrative officials of the Salamat consequently decided to control the movements and intrigues of these former militias. Thus, periodic appointments are made here and there according to seasonal movements. The meeting of last 25 October took place in the Amdjallat "ferik" some 10 kilometers from Am-Timam. Baal Zahr, the prefect, surrounded by his close associates, asked all the Masiriyah group chiefs to hand over the illegally held arms and to buckle down to promoting in their zones the unity and pacification policy undertaken by the government.

With regard to the rinderpest plague that brought about considerable losses, the prefect conveyed the government's sympathy and indicated that the vaccination campaigns to protect our livestock against epizootic diseases were continuing.

The nomads, for their part, received the prefect's request favorably and agreed to take the measures required to achieve concrete results.

9434  
CSO: 3419/171

BDEAC GRANTS LOAN FOR REPAIR OF FERRIES

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Joseph Yodeyman, the minister of plan and reconstruction, returned to Ndjamena last Monday after a brief stay in Brazzaville where he examined with the officials of the development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC) the financing of several projects concerning infrastructure in Chad. Joseph Yodeyman was accompanied, in this trip, organized at the invitation of the BDEAC, by Ahamat Nene, deputy director of public works.

Receiving the national press at the Ministry of Plan and Reconstruction, Mr Yodeyman indicated that his stay in the Congolese capital enabled him to examine with the BDEAC the financing of the project to repair four ferries in the provinces. The ferries involved are those of Bongor, Bousso, Lai and Heli-Bongo. A 570-million loan was granted to Chad for their repair. This project is all the more important since these ferries serve to link entire regions with one another. During his interview with the press, Mr Yodeyman also pointed out that the repair of these four ferries marks the rehabilitation of our infrastructures for which constant efforts are being made. On the other hand, another loan of 20 million CFA francs has been granted to our country by the BDEAC to finance studies of the Mani quarry, which is the main source of the gravel going into the construction of buildings and roads. This quarry, indispensable for supporting the effort to reconstruct the capital, is the object of particular attention on the part of the Ministry of Public Works.

The minister of plan and reconstruction disclosed that financing had been obtained for the proposed restoration of the airports, but had yet to be apportioned among the different areas. The minister of plan had noted that the Chadian Government would continue its efforts to obtain the funds needed for executing all important projects, affirming, in addition, that Chad would increase its efforts to obtain from the BDEAC board of directors more favorable conditions for repayment of these loans (ATP).

9434  
CSO: 3419/171

MINISTER TOURS INTERIOR TO ASCERTAIN FOOD SITUATION

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Ousmane Kaddalah, special correspondent: "The Minister for the Struggle Against National Calamities in the Kanem: A Catastrophic Situation"]

[Text] The delegation led by Taher Abdeldjelil, minister for the struggle against natural calamities, has been staying in Mao since Sunday, 30 October. This is the first stage of a tour aimed at studying, with civilian and military officials, the food situation in the regions visited and sensitizing the population.

After a reception given Sunday evening at his residence by Chai Nournir, the prefect of Mao, which enabled the various officials to exchange views, a mass meeting was held Monday morning in front of the prefecture during which two short speeches were made. First of all, the prefect thanked the ministerial delegation, set out the catastrophic situation prevailing in the Kanem and deplored the disorder existing in the administration.

For his part, the minister for the struggle against natural calamities expressed his emotion in the face of the catastrophe which he had observed in traveling through the localities of Moundo, Michemire and Mao.

After the meeting, Taher Abdeldjelil had three meetings with the different chiefs of service, the notables and the COPOFAN [Northern Armed Forces People's Committees] of Mao. This last meeting marked the end of the delegations work in the Kanem. He called on the population to support the efforts of the government of the third republic. The meeting he had with the chiefs of service and the people's representatives was based essentially on the food situation both for the natives and for the 1,467 persons displaced from the BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti] who have settled in small villages situated some 10 to 15 kilometers from Mao. As for the latter, the minister stated that their case would be examined with particular attention and that they should count on the government. To this effect, a distribution committee will be set up, as has been done everywhere else. This committee will include some representatives of the refugees currently grouped in 17 centers (ATP).

9434  
CSO: 3419/171

## BRIEFS

OLTFI CLAIMING EXPLOSIONS--Mahamat Soumalia, Chad Information Minister, has denied reports that rebels had carried out military operations in Ndjamen. The Minister did admit, however, that one of the radio station employees had detonated a small bomb inside the radio station, but he insisted that this caused no damage and did not interrupt transmission. The individual responsible had been arrested and it had been established he had received sums of money from Libya, the minister alleged. Although the minister protested that the reports had been put out on Radio Moscow, their origin seems to be a report from AFP (the French News Agency) in Lagos quoting a communique from a hitherto unknown organisation called OLTFI (Organisation de Liberation du Tchad du Fascisme et de l'Imperialisme). Signed at Binedir by the Secretary-General of the movement, it claimed that apart from damaging the Gredia radio transmitting centre, it had caused an explosion in a bar in the Chad capital which killed several Zairois and Chadian soldiers. The third attack was also in a Ndjamen bar in which three people had been wounded, said the communique. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Nov 83 p 2646]

KAMOUGUE CLAIMS GAINS--According to JANA, the Libyan News Agency, Abdelkader Kamougue, Vice-President of the GUNT, has claimed that "revolutionaries" in southern Chad have captured a number of positions from the forces of President Hissen Habre. These were named as being the southern part of the regions of Yambodo, Alkoldaka, Bikoro and Dimbo. Partisans of M. Kamougue have also taken the regions of Bobokoro and Mossila "after a long siege," said JANA, and 68 Habre soldiers had been killed in an ambush at Sara. The bridges at Doro and Bikoro had been dynamited and a DC4 of the Habre forces had rallied to the Kamougue forces. These claims were denied by the Ndjamen Justice Minister after a two-week visit to southern Chad. Government forces were in full control, he said. Radio Bardai later claimed that there had been joint military operations by "foreign aggression forces" in the territory under French and Zairois "occupation." Centrafrican military forces had taken part in them said the radio, under the pretext of searching for two exiled CAR generals who were "actually in Benin." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Nov 83 p 2646]

UNDRO REPAIRS NDJAMENA WAREHOUSES--The United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) has repaired six warehouses near Ndjamen, enabling the Chad government to store up to 15,000 tons of food at a time. The project was financed by USAID and were officially opened at the end of

October, although they had been in operation for several months--in fact, since the arrival of large shipments of international food aid coming in after the reopening of the Nigeria-Chad border. Chad has received approximately 39,000 tons of the 50,000 tons of food aid pledged by the participants in the Chad donors conference in November 1982. Approximately two-thirds has already been distributed. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Nov 83 p 2646]

FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Two financing agreements were signed last Saturday by Youssouf Ramadane, secretary of state for plan and reconstruction, and Pierre Feigna, the adviser representing the chief of the French Cooperation Mission in Chad. These agreements come within the framework of the Protocol of Agreement signed at Ndjamenya on 1 July 1983 between the minister of foreign affairs and the French ambassador to Chad on 100 million CFA francs of financial aid in the form of direct intervention funds for the execution of small operations of an economic and social nature. Last Saturday's ceremony covers financial aid in the amount of 19,983,000 francs divided between the National School of Administration [ENA] and community development. For the reopening of the ENA, France granted assistance in the amount of 9,983,000 CFA francs. The second agreement concerns community development aid in the amount of 10 million CFA francs presented by the Rural Association for the Economic and Social Development of Ere, in Mayo-Kebli. [Excerpt] [Ndjamenya INFO TCHAD in French 31 Oct 83 p 31] 9434

CSO: 3419/171

COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES FRANCE'S ATTEMPTS TO DESTABILIZE BONGO REGIME

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 83 p 20

[Article: "In Gabon, Bongo Implicitly Accuses France of Wishing to 'Destabilize' Him"]

[Text] Gabon abruptly hardened its tone in the dispute which it has had with France over the past several weeks, with the publication in Libreville on Thursday, 16 November, of a communique which denounces efforts undertaken from French territory to 'destabilize' the regime of Omar Bongo. The communique, signed by Jean-Marie Ngou, the minister of information, press, and telecommunications, also reaffirms the intention of the Gabonese authorities to draw the necessary conclusions "at the right time" and "in all areas."

The text of the communique states: "Gabon is fully aware of the provocative action presently being planned in France and of the effort being made against the Gabonese to destabilize their government." The document continues: "Nonetheless, it is regrettable that the publication of the book, "Affaires africaines" (written jointly by Pierre Pouj, and the publicity campaign in France, both by government and by private publications." The communique adds: "We are convinced of the import which Pouj has had to ensure the promotion of his work of misrepresentation."

The text of the communique continues: "This book involves pure falsehoods, intent to discredit and tarnish the shining image of a country which has been developing over 10 years in stability, cohesion, and national peace."

The communique concludes: "Let no one misunderstand, Gabon and its institutions are aware of all these dirty maneuvers and, at the right time, will undoubtedly draw the necessary conclusions in all areas."

It is the first time that Gabon has officially taken note of the publication of "Affaires africaines"\*\* and of its possible consequences for relations with Africa. The communique takes no action of the action taken by Gabon to protest against France in the Gabonese media, as a sign of protest against the book. This measure is still fully in effect.

The communique confirms the failure of the mission of MeRoland Dumas--who was received by Omar Bongo for 2 hours. Dumas had gone to Libreville on 30 October at the request of the Elysee Palace to try to calm the president of Gabon.

\*LE MONDE has reported on this book, which was published by Fayard on 26 October.  
5170  
CSO: 3419/191

JAWARA HONORED FOR AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION

London WEST AFRICA in English 7 Nov 83 p 2591

[Text]

President Dawda Jawara has been presented with a D20 silver coin in recognition of his "tireless effort in the promotion of agriculture."

The coin was presented by the resident representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Mr. Ali Kemel Bedestenci, on behalf of the FAO Director General, Mr. Edouard Soauma. President Jawara thanked the FAO for "this gesture which is highly appreciated by The Gambia and in particular the farming population", and asked Mr. Bedestenci to convey to Mr. Soauma his sincere thanks for the "interest and concern he has shown in the welfare of the third world including The Gambia and more particularly in the Sahel."

He said The Gambia would not only redouble its efforts but "will collaborate with the rest of Africa and elsewhere in order to achieve self-sufficiency for ourselves and the world at large."

Making the presentation, Mr. Bedestenci said it was a symbol of

Sir Dawda's "outstanding contribution in drawing attention to the food problems of some of the poorest countries in the world."

"Special attention is drawn to your effort in promoting Agriculture in the Gambian Society by your frequent visits to the rural farming areas and our concern for the entire Gambian population when dry spells threaten harvest," Mr Bedestenci added.

The obverse side of the coin has Sir Dawda's image and the reverse side bears the inscription "grow more cotton" which is the theme of this year's World Food Day Coin, chosen in order to draw the attention of the Gambian people as a whole to the ever-increasing growth of the country's foreign exchange to improve the general standard of living. According to the Gambia Information News Service (GINS) quoting a Central Bank source, coins of the same type will shortly be on sale, the proof standard at D40 each and the uncirculated standard at D28 a piece.

CSO: 3400/313

BRIEFS

FRENCH WHEAT FLOUR SHIPMENT--Seven hundred and thirty tonnes of wheat flour arrived from France recently as food aid to The Gambia. Ministry of External Affairs sources say the assistance is made under a protocol agreement signed in August this year between the two countries. The flour will be sold by the National Trading Corporation (NTC), and the proceeds will be paid into the provincial relief fund. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 7 Nov 83 p 2591]

SAUDIS FINANCING CITY HALL--The Banjul City Council has approved the construction of the proposed city hall. The Mayor of Banjul, Alhaji Malick Lowe, said that three copies of the plan have been submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs for transmission to the Saudi Arabian embassy in Dakar which promised to finance 75 percent of the total cost. He said one copy of the plan will go to Iraq and one for the citizens of Banjul to bring suggestions for the construction of the city hall. Mayor Lowe said that with local contributions, the project will be a step forward towards development. "Views, suggestions and criticism are invited from citizens to help give direction on all plans proposed," he said. "If outsiders are to give assistance" he said, "we must also wholly depend on ourselves." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 7 Nov 83 p 2591]

DROP IN FARM OUTPUT--Banjul, 3 Dec (AFP)--Gambia's farm output has slumped badly because of drought, according to the latest official figures issued here Friday. Groundnuts, which normally account for up to four-fifths of exports, dropped to 100,000 tons for the last season, compared with 128,000 in 1982. Cotton was down from 2,500 tons to 1,200, and rice from 2,500 to 1,500 tons. Because of the drought and government subsidies for the purchase of foodstuffs, producer prices for nuts and maize have been cut for the next season. Rice paddy stays at last year's level, and cotton has been raised. [Text] [AB031100 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 3 Dec 83]

CSO: 3400/349

RAWLINGS CALLS FOR COMMON OAU EMBLEM

AB 302040 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today called for the adoption of a common emblem or color on the flags of all OAU states as a symbol of concrete unity that will inspire deeper political and economic interaction among them. He stated that for the realization of the aspirations and objectives of African nations within the framework of the OAU, it should also be possible for them to adopt a certain common verse and tune in their various national anthems to constantly remind the peoples of Africa of their bonds of unity and solidarity.

Chairman Rawlings made these proposals when the visiting delegation of farmers from the Republic of Ivory Coast paid a farewell call on him at the Castle, Osu. Flight Lt Rawlings expressed profound satisfaction about the rationale behind the working visit of the Ivorian farmers to Ghana and pointed out that any meaningful international interaction cannot be the monopoly or remain within the confines of heads or leaders but must largely involve the peasant people. Chairman Rawlings observed that there were so many false values that had taken on substance and limited the aspirations of the majority of the people. He therefore advised that relentless efforts should be made to break down the barriers by attacking the root causes of the problem. This, he said, can only be done by creating a common identifiable platform for all African people.

Flight Lt Rawlings emphasized that for African states to be able to give life to such a substance of common identity, the people must be imaginative enough to at least see it firstly as an idea in order to transform it into a living reality. Once this idea is perceived or formulated, Chairman Rawlings pointed out, it would be the beginning of the effort to mentally and psychologically give the people a perspective beyond their various borders towards the realization of their dreams. By so doing, the OAU will not just exist in name but as a functional entity of a determined and dignified people who have the willpower and courage to withstand any unpleasant circumstances.

Chairman Rawlings observed that the most painful aspects of the African struggle is that it calls for reaction by having to do with what is just necessary for the survival of the people. [sentence as heard] He declared" "I would rather make an inch of solid move forward than a yard of ceremony."

On the Middle Fast situation, Flight Lt Rawlings described the consequences of the war as a catastrophe to Africa south of the Sahara. He explained that when nonoil producing African countries gave economic power to those in the Middle East to enable them to win or bring the battle to an end by marshaling their political forces in support of them, cognizance was not being given to this valuable sacrifice. Instead, the oil-producing African countries with all their resources, without the scientific technology or oil are ending up having to pay a lot more for development and their basic needs.

Flight Lt Rawlings noted with regret that African countries are up to now still dismembered and are not waking up to the realities as to some of the possible solutions they would have to undertake. He advised that non-oil African countries must seriously address themselves to whatever is the result of the economic power that is now being used by their friends in the Middle East to fight wars among themselves. The African Continent, Chairman Rawlings warned was now at the crossroads of having such painful historical experiences by not being able to chart out a workable force. [sentence as heard]

Turning to the Ivorian farmers again, Flight Lt Rawlings hoped the visit will not be seen as a ceremonial event but will eventually lead to a continental federation of African farmers learning from each other.

On his part, the leader of the Ivorian delegation, Mr Kablan Norbert, said during their visit to the country they did not limit themselves to coffee and cocoa cultivation. He said farmers in the various regions drew their attention to the cultivation of maize, sorghum, millet, and shea butter, adding that they had been overwhelmed by the great strides the country is making. Mr Norbert said their discussions were mainly on the agricultural practices in Ghana and the Ivory Coast. He hoped that the proposed formation of a union between both countries will be an umbrella in which all other farmers on the continent will come under.

The chairman of the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, Nana Owusu Gyam, asked for permission from the PNDC to visit the Ivory Coast to meet President Houphouet-Boigny to press it upon him to help Ghana in any way out of some of its present difficulties. He thanked the PNDC for allowing the Ivorians to visit the country and also to help make the visit a reality.

Flight Lt Rawlings later presented parcel gifts to members of the delegation and to the Ivorian president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and his wife. The delegation has since left for home.

CSO: 3400/350

**WDC CENTRAL STEERING COMMITTEE DISSOLVED**

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3456, 7 Nov 83 p 2584

**[Text]**

The PNDC has dissolved the central steering committee of worker's defence committees based at the so-called Ginger barracks in the Western Region. All committee personnel were ordered to report immediately to their working places within 24 hours on October 31, or face disciplinary action. All vehicles, projects, cases and property documents in the committee's possession were ordered to be handed over to the regional administration, which will assume responsibility for co-ordinating activities of WDCs in the Sekondi-Takoradi areas.

The central steering committee of PDCs in the Sekondi area has also been dissolved. All bank accounts of the committee of WDCs and of PDCs have been frozen and all fuel stations in the area have been advised not to sell petroleum products to vehicles being used by the dissolved committees.

Giving reasons for the dissolution of the steering committees, Mr. Ebo Tawiah, member of the PNDC, said that the December 31 revolution was not out to create a terrorist state. He said it was against Ghanaian culture that members of defence committees should arrest and shave heads of old men and women. He pointed out that the establishment of the central steering committee of the WDC, was against the guidelines on the formation of the PDCs and that is why those in Sekondi and Takoradi, have been dissolved.

The PNDC member for the western region, Dr. Don Arthur, said that the government action was a demonstration of its maturity and preparedness to admit and correct mistakes created within its own organ. He said that the PDCs and WDCs are being reorganised to concentrate their attention on increased productivity. "Ours is to create and rebuild and not to destroy," he said.

CSO: 3400/305

BRIEFS

TIDAL WAVE HITS KETA--A tidal wave has made more than 2,000 people homeless, causing damage to property worth over \$5m. on a 10 kilometre stretch of the coast at Keta. Members of the Armed Forces Task Force who are in Keta to construct a five-kilometre road are making efforts to restore communications without delay. Meanwhile, the Keta District Secretary, Mr J.K. Akpade, has declared the place a disaster area and mobilised all able-bodied citizens for communal labour. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 p 2652]

POWER CUTS--The Volta River Authority and the Electricity Corporation of Ghana have been forced "by natural circumstances" to resort to planned power cuts throughout the country, GBC Radio has reported. The VRA Chief Executive, Mr Louis Caseley-Hayford, said this had been necessitated by a fall in the water level at the Akosombo reservoir. Details of the cuts would be published regularly in the media, Mr Caseley-Hayford said. Under the planned cuts, users other than essential services would have to go through periods of days and nights without power, perhaps reaching three days per week. The cuts would be reviewed in July 1984 when the next rainy season was expected, Mr Caseley-Hayford added. These power cuts would also effect Cotonou and Lome who also buy electricity from Akosombo. The facility for Ghana to buy back power from Ivory Coast is also inoperable as Ivorian dams are also facing falling water levels. It was learned in Accra that the water level at Akosombo had been falling steadily for seven years due to diminishing rainfall in the Vota basin. Last September the danger level of 248 feet or 75 metres was reached. This year saw only 50 percent of normal rainfall, bringing the water level down to 240 feet. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 p 2650]

IMPORT LICENSE FOR BONSA--Letters of credit for a ₦3m. import licence have been established for the Bonsa Tyre Company to import materials and spares for the production of tyres. An additional ₦3m. will also be established shortly for the same purpose. The acting managing director of the company, Mr Sam SAfo, says the nation needs 650,000 units of tyres annually but the factory's present annual production is 80,000. He said at full capacity the factory could produce 420,000 tyres and would require \$12m. of import licence for the importation of materials. Mr Safo added that about \$400,000 needed to bring in equipment could not be obtained. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 p 2651]

**SLOW COCOA REHABILITATION**--Only 269 hectares out of 56,000 hectares of destroyed cocoa farms in the Ashanti region have been replanted under the cocoa rehabilitation programme. According to statistics available at the regional office of the Cocoa Services Division of the Cocoa Marketing Board in Kumasi, the rehabilitation programme in 24 cocoa districts is progressing at a much slower pace than expected. Cocoa farmers in the region have expressed doubts about the success of the whole exercise in the region, in view of the rate at which the exercise is progressing. Interviews conducted with farmers also revealed that their enthusiasm with the replanting exercise was fast waning and many were reportedly replanting their burnt farms with food crops out of frustration. Nana Kwasi Owusu, regional president of the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives, said he had misgivings about the exercise and suggested the immediate setting up of a monitoring unit to ensure the replanting programme was implemented more seriously. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 p 2651]

**CONCERN OVER USE OF ARMS**--The people of Bawku have expressed grave concern about the "arbitrary use of arms" by members of the police and other forces personnel to intimidate civilians. This is due to an incident during which a police sergeant, Avarizanga Frafra, shot dead another policeman and a trader in front of the Ghana Commercial Bank at Bawku recently. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3456, 7 Nov 83 p 2595]

CSO: 3400/305

IVORY COAST

CONTINUING DROUGHT FORCES POWER RATIONING

AB021053 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Power outages have been frequent for some weeks now. This will continue. Worse still, the outages will be longer and a schedule of cuts will be drawn up in the next few days. Under the program, neither industries nor houses will be exempted from the cuts. The various city quarters will be affected in turn. The interior will also be affected. Henceforth the whole of Ivory Coast will be affected by the electric power rationing. Why is this?

The long drought affecting our country and the attendant decrease in rainfall from year to year have made it impossible for the hydroelectric dams to meet the whole country's needs in electric power for both domestic and industrial use. The Ivory Coast Electric Power Company [EECI] will therefore reduce its power output if the dams do not receive a considerable quantity of water within the next few days.

Earlier this year, in May and June, our country faced a similar situation. The EECI did not however implement its program of reduction in output because of the "last minute" rains which saved us from the unpleasant situation. But this time, the situation is serious and there is no solution unless heavy rains fall to fill up the dams. But this seems unlikely, as the meteorological service has predicted no heavy rains. Therefore everyone must get ready to suffer through this "shortage," the consequences of which will be not only unpleasant but also economical.

The seriousness of the situation commands reflection on the appropriate measures, which the government is already preparing. But all consumers are already requested to save energy.

CSO: 3419/215

## THREE EAST AFRICAN LEADERS AGREE ON DIVISION OF ASSETS

### Tanzania Border Reopening

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 17 Nov 83 pp 1, 24

[Article by Charles Kulundu]

**[Text]** THE three East African leaders last night signed a joint communique which paved the way for the reopening of the border between Kenya and Tanzania, after crucial day-long talks in this northern town of Tanzania.

Beaming with joy and renewed spirit of co-operation, Presidents Moi, Nyerere and Obote signed the final communique as they were cheered by the large delegation of ministers and officials from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The communique recommended and agreed on the immediate opening of the border between Kenya and Tanzania, in order to facilitate movement of traffic between Kenya and other East and Central African states.

The communique was worked out by a ministerial delegation which went into closed session after a late lunch break. The draft was later presented to the three presidents. The signing ceremony took place at the conference halls.

Earlier, the three presidents unanimously endorsed proposals for the settlement of the assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community.

The endorsement followed their acceptance of a report, prepared by a World Bank economist Dr. Victor Umbricht, during a marathon three-hour closed meeting which started shortly after midday.

The equity share proposed by Umbricht will cost Kenya shs. 2,361 million while it will cost Tanzania shs. 1,257 million. Uganda will not bear any burden; instead, it will be a beneficiary by shs. 1,470 million.

Dr. Umbricht had valued the community assets at shs. 11,913 million as of June 1977.

In percentage terms Uganda held 12.7 per cent of the Community's assets while Tanzania held 35.2 per cent and Kenya 52.1 per cent. The long-term debts which were outstanding as at June 30, 1977 amounted to shs. 2,864 million.

The mediator had proposed that the allocation of loans be made in the same proportion as the division of assets.

According to the formula for the apportioning of the loans, Kenya will bear shs. 1,217 million, Tanzania shs. 931 million and Uganda shs. 716 million.

In the latest proposals submitted to the partner states, the mediator hoped the three governments would accept

the proportion of assets on the basis of 42.5 per cent for Kenya, 35.5 per cent for Tanzania and 25 per cent for Uganda.

Earlier, thousands of Kenyans had lined the entire route leading to the small border town of Namanga to cheer up President Moi on his way to Arusha.

The president arrived at the Kenya/Tanzania border at 8.30 a.m. and was met by Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine accompanied by the Tanzanian foreign minister Dr. Salim Ahamed Salim.

All the way from Namanga, groups of enthusiastic Tanzanians lined the route, chanting "Nyayo, Moi" as the president acknowledged their greetings from the open car in which he travelled with Sokoine.

On arrival at Arusha, he was met by a mammoth crowd on his way to Mt. Meru Hotel to be received by his host, President Nyerere.

The two presidents viewed traditional dancers in front of the hotel and President Moi was cheered wildly when he joined dancers singing about unity.

The Kenyan delegation to the conference included the vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, six cabinet ministers, one assistant minister and five permanent secretaries.

## Era of Hope Seen

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

**A NEW era has dawned upon East Africa — an era of hope and confidence, one of trust and true friendliness, an era of unity and political stability.**

**This is the result of the history-making summit of the three East African leaders — President Moi of Kenya, President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda.**

**The break-up of the East African Community in 1977 was a blow to a regional structure in Africa. We East Africans had a unique and enviable regional set up, which enabled the three states to work together in matters of common interest such as communication, research, trade, tourism and education.**

**Instead of the mistrust, hate and sometimes armed conflict, which the three East African states have suffered from during the years of isolation, now we can look forward to mutual understanding and co-operation.**

**We have suffered from economic disruption and**

**border conflict. We have seen those who try to undermine the stability of sister states just cross a border and easily get political protection from a neighbouring state. We have seen those who have tried to subvert a popularly elected government just cross the border and go scot free.**

**Trade between Kenya and Tanzania has dropped to almost zero. The border closure on the Tanzanian side has been a big stumbling block in the relationship between the two countries. This has now become history. Kenyans and Tanzanians will now be free to cross the border and visit each other as brothers.**

**But we must beware of our enemies. They have a way of highlighting that which divides us. They have a way of blowing up minor differences in approach and giving a distorted picture of disunity. These enemies will not rest. Let our new-found unity be our shield and defence. Let us shame the prophets of doom.**

CSO: 3400/323

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SAY CHIEFS HAVE TOO MUCH POWER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Mutegi Njau in the "The Week in Parliament" column]

[Text]

New and re-elected MPs met for the first time this week in a series of well-attended and lively debates that seemed to augur well for the nation's fifth Parliament.

Topics ranged from the powers of chiefs, through land use and "squatters" to punishment in the nation's prisons.

The new Chief Whip, Mr Permanns Munyasia, announced that attendance on the first day of the Parliament, Monday, totalled 149 with 21 absences.

"This has never happened since I was elected to this House in 1963," he said.

He hoped failures to put together a quorum would be a thing of the past.

The onslaught on the chiefs left observers speculating that Members were bitter about difficulties at the election. Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting Mr Eric Khosakhalal led the attack.

"Compare a chief and a District Office, which of the two should have more power?" he asked, leaving little doubt that like virtually every Member who spoke, he believed chief's powers excessive.

Said Mr Mashengu wa Mwachofi, the Member for Wundayi: "The Chiefs Authority Act gives the chiefs power to make laws and enforce them. In this country, there are only two institutions that make laws: Parliament and the chiefs."

The Member for Parklands, Mr Sam Kivuitu, a practising lawyer, was more specific: "Section 5 of the Act gives the chief such powers as are ridiculous.

The chief can order you to do anything and you can only be saved by the courts."

Mr Nahashon Njuno, an Assistant Minister for Health, had problems with some chiefs during the last Parliament and was one of the most vocal critics of chiefs' powers.

"The Act refers to us as 'the natives'. The connotation of the word is that we are 'foolish Africans'."

The only Member who differed was the MP for Makuyu, Mr Nduati Kariuki. "I do not agree with some Members who have said that the Chiefs Authority Act is obsolete and unnecessary," he said.

There could be cases where chiefs had abused their powers, "but we should not generally condemn the Act as it is".

The Attorney-General, Mr Justice Matthew Muli, announced the Act would be reviewed.

As Members were caning the chiefs, others worried about caning in prisons.

One was the Member for Yatta, Mr Gideon Mutiso, who has spent a good part of his life in prison. He said corporal punishment should be removed from Kenya's penal system as it served only to harden criminals and make them bitter and vengeful.

The Member for Samburu East, Mr Job Lalampa, wondered what type of justice is it which allows magistrates and judges to sentence cattle rustlers to a mandatory jail term of a minimum seven years with strokes while white-collar criminals who steal

millions of shillings are jailed for only six months or a year without caning.

He was supported by Mr Martin Shikuku: "If somebody steals a goat, he is sent to jail for seven years with strokes, yet if somebody else steals Sh2,000 he goes to jail for six months. Why? This is because no Mbindi or Mzungu can steal a goat. It can only be a black man who can steal a goat!"

Mr Shikuku told the House prison conditions were terrible. He said he had lived in many prisons while in detention. "If you want to know the headquarters of bedbugs, fleas and mosquitos, it is the police cells."

Ownership of land produced some spirited exchanges, as characterised by the maiden speeches made by the Member for Taveta, Mr Norman Lukindo, and the Member for Kangemi, Mr John Michuki.

Mr Lukindo, a former chief who described himself and all former MPs from Taveta as "squatters", was worried about the use of the word "squatter" in Kenya 20 years after independence. He was also concerned that 75 per cent of his constituency is composed of three farms owned by a European, making most of his constituents squatters.

"As we understand it, the word squatter means to sit on one's heels without knowing one's future at all, although one is a

Kenyan with an identity card, a voter's card and a Kanu receipt," he said.

"I fail to understand why idle land with a lot of snakes should not be utilised properly. The man who is supposed to be working on a particular farm as the owner is lying idle in Nairobi while his farm lies idle in Taveta."

Mr Mutiso supported Mr Lukindo: "It is very bad to hear a Kenyan citizen, a life member of Kanu, a voter and for that matter a very black African in his own land, Kenya, being called a squatter."

Members wanted the word "squatter" replaced with the word "landless person".

The new Whip, Mr Munyasia, who is MP for Kitui West, realised some of his Kambas are regarded as squatters. He wondered: "Who is squatting up to now after 20 years of independence? Are there such people?"

Several MPs roared back: "Yes there are there!"

Mr Michuki however, felt that traditional African generosity, espoused in the Sessional Paper No. 10 on African Socialism, was being encroached upon by the law that says that if a squatter stays on one's land for over 12 years, the squatter can claim ownership of the land. \*

**Said Mr Michuki:** "We Africans do allow someone to cultivate in our piece of land. Sometimes we allow this in perpetuity, in recognition that the land actually has an owner."

He said that law (The Limitation of Actions Act) was "very inconsistent with the very policies that we are trying to promote."

Mr Michuki did not want any squatter on his land eventually to claim ownership.

"I can allow a friend to cultivate my land in accordance with our tradition, or tenants-at-will, or what we call in Kikuyu *muhui* because he definitely has no right over that land."

Mr Michuki argued that if he allowed a friend to cultivate land that he did not require at the moment, the law should not interfere and make the friend claim the land after using it for over 12 years. He said the squatter, by claiming ownership, would be behaving like the proverbial camel that was allowed by the Arab to cover its head in a tent in a rainy day, only to throw the Arab out of the tent and claim ownership of it.

**Mr Justice Muli:** "I would like to say that the word 'squatter' is colonial and we should try to remove it from our laws as quickly as possible." He however warned: "The word 'tenant' will remain."

EDITORIAL STRESSES INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN ALL NATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Time To Take a Wider View"]

[Text]

**President Moi made no bones about his view of world affairs when he hosted a State banquet for Queen Elizabeth on Thursday.**

The international community, he said, faced economic and political crises of a magnitude unprecedented since the end of World War Two.

Strong words, but it takes just a glance around the turbulent world scene — at the growing crisis over nuclear weapons, the violence in Lebanon, war in the Persian Gulf, unrest in Central America and the Caribbean — to be convinced of their truth.

Less spectacular but equally threatening long-term dangers add to our fears: the current unsteadiness of the Soviet regime, the pressures of racial problems, the injustice of the economic order.

What was interesting about the President's remarks was his refusal to shrug off these problems as something only for the powers directly concerned to worry about.

Time and again he stressed the growing interdependence of the contemporary world.

"Regional issues can no longer be confined to particular areas," he said.

And later, "global issues... affect every country, big or small".

This is a wise perception and it is time it was more widely grasped.

The training of Kenyans in British institutions that the President mentioned in his speech is a small example; its importance lies not only in the skills the trainees acquire but in the totality of their British experience and equally in what the British instructors acquire in return.

Queen Elizabeth declared unequivocally at the same banquet: "We are increasingly interdependent."

It is time more developed nations realised they are not sufficient unto themselves; that a coffee harvest failure, a tin mine strike, a political decision can put up the price of goods on the shelves of their air-conditioned supermarkets.

It took the quadrupling of oil prices, the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran and defeat in Vietnam to convince the majority of Americans that there are strange people out there speaking in funny accents who have the power directly to affect their lives.

Unfortunately, the effect of these defeats has been to prompt a return to the isolationist fortress America concept rather than to throw open doors to the rest of the world.

Under the heavy hand of a conservative President whose political opinions were nurtured in a vastly different era, the United States has taken a turn toward self-interest that questions its traditions of generosity.

It is 400 years since the English poet John Donne wrote, "No man is an island, entire of itself". The same goes for nations, but the belief is taking a long time to take root.

CSO: 3400/316

## ARTICLE DISCUSSES HOW TO MAKE EDUCATION RELEVANT TO NEEDS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 15 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Solomon Monyenye]

## [Text]

KENYA's education system has once again come under fire, with President Daniel arap Moi and minister for water development Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah closing in on the relevance of a system the country inherited from Britain during colonial rule.

The President, addressing a huge crowd at Kagumo High School during the golden jubilee celebrations of the school, repeated what he has often told the nation: "It is imperative that we pay greater attention to the quality of education available in our schools and the relevance of the material taught."

Himself a former teacher, the President feels strongly that the relevance of our present education system is questionable.

Earlier in the week, Nyagah, who was leader of the Kenya delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, had, in his address on the CPA delegates, blamed Kenya's education system which he said produces "English-educated Kenyans" who "do not fit the circumstances of our country." Nyagah merely echoed the feelings of the majority of Kenyans who have for long felt there was a need for relevant education.

The now perennial cry that education in Kenya must be more relevant to the needs and circumstances of this country seems to stem from our despair that the high hopes we have long held of formal education now appear to have proved illusory, that the enormous investment we have made in schooling has not so far provided us with returns of the kind which we anticipated, and indeed now appears to be creating as many problems as it solves.

However, the fact that we are complaining about the kind of formal education we offer to our children 20 years after independence is in itself a warning that the concept of relevance, particularly in a developing country such as ours, is

traught with inevitable difficulties. But the definition of what constitutes relevant education in Kenya involves not only the reconciliation of many divergent and even contrary aspirations, but, what is even more, there are serious limitations to the capacity of the educational institutions to respond to the kind of demands that we so readily make of them.

## Misconceptions

To begin with, it would be better to eliminate first some of the misconceptions into which discussion of this subject may too easily lead the unwary. This has nothing to do, for example, with the relevance associated with such curricular modifications as the replacement of new with the old mathematics, or the replacement of the old British history and geography with the more local, national and regional in content. Much progress has already been made in that direction. The point is that, in calling for a more relevant education system that meets the needs of this country, there must be a modification of the fundamental nature of the system. To do so will inevitably involve larger issues than the subject content.

Critics of the present educational system often argue that the system is patterned on the Western models and is therefore bound to be irrelevant to Kenya's situation. On the surface, this argument seems plausible and there is sufficient truth in the argument to render rebuttal difficulties. But philosophers of education often have important reservations.

For example, it is not hard to see that many features of our education system which may appear to be direct importations of foreign models can only be explained as rational and empirical responses to our local needs and circumstances.

The use of examinations to select those with the best ability to learn certain skills, the existence of boarding schools, the involvement of voluntary agencies in provision of education, for instance, can all be explained in this way.

But uncritical reiteration of the claim that the present education system is irrelevant because it reflects colonial models may easily distract our minds from conscientiously and objectively examining the factors affecting education that are at work in the local environment, how they operate and how far they exercise a determining influence.

The most important criticism levelled against Kenya's education system is that the education which should be preparing the child for life in his society tends instead to divorce him from his culture and make him unwilling to return to the life of the community from which he has emerged. After acquiring formal education, the school leaver finds that socially and religiously, he has been torn away from his family and ethnic organisation. While the old traditional education aimed, among other things, to maintain social cohesion, the present system seems to produce the reverse effect.

This criticism is not new. As far back as 1925, the colonial rulers, realising the disintegrative effect of the education they were offering Africans resolved, in a Memorandum on Education Policy in British Tropical Africa, that "education should be adapted to the mentality, aptitudes, occupations and traditions of the various peoples, conserving as far as possible all sound and healthy elements in the fabric of their social life, adapting them where necessary to changed circumstances and progressive ideas, as an agent of natural growth and evolution."

Although this role is expressed slightly differently to reflect the now national as opposed to the then colonial outlook, the school is still today called upon to perform this function, and herein lies one of our major problems in determining what is relevant in our education.

Our traditional education was very efficient in teaching the child the values, skills and customs of his community, enabling him to become a useful member of his community and reinforcing its integrity and security. That was before colonial rule disrupted these hitherto stable communities and, eventually, Kenyans found themselves forming a larger and

more complex national society culminating in the formation of a nation-state at independence. Traditional education then found itself inappropriate to meet all the new national demands. The modern formal school was the only alternative and its initial task was to equip a cadre of young people with, among other things, the new skills and knowledge needed for the new socio-economic situations in the country. This still remains one of education's major tasks.

## Skills

But equipping young people with the new skills and knowledge that the new and young nation needs means in effect changing their way of looking at life. Once they have acquired the new knowledge and skills, they inevitably find themselves working away from the home environment and this helps in divorcing them further from the immediate society in which they have grown and leads to the acquisition of new cultural, social and even moral values. It is not possible, therefore, for such people to cling to their traditional values.

As for the criticism that modern formal education has been responsible for instilling in the school leavers a distaste for manual labour on the land and a tendency to seek paid employment in urban areas rather than return to the rural areas of their parents, the problem is more complex than it appears.

The failure to attach dignity to manual labour is not a single consequence of just having been formally educated in schools. The majority of our young people and their parents see in the school the possibility of escaping from what they wrongly perceive as the hard and restrictive life on the land. Success in schooling is perceived as a gateway into the avenues of participating in the more attractive and materially better rewarding life of the modern sector of our national societies.

Therefore, the argument that our present education is excessively scholarly and should be made more practical in order that our children will more willingly and effectively fit back into the rural community may easily find itself ignoring the fact that literal education has survived

largely because it is so relevant — relevant in the sense that people desire to see their children secure well-paid and prestigious employment.

And this is not idle talk. In many developing societies it remains true that a high proportion of the jobs that carry the greatest status and rewards are those for which a literary education at school level is relevantly needed. In Kenya today, the lawyer, the doctor, the engineer, the economist — just to mention a few — are undoubtedly the products of literary education. Their professions carry the highest status in our society today. Are our children and their parents wrong in aspiring for this literary type of education?

It is heartening to note that the government is sparing no efforts in redesigning the education system to be practically oriented to rural development. The head of state has already taken the lead in challenging the wisdom of continuing to emphasize the literary education which benefits only a negligible minority of our school leavers leaving the rest out in the cold storage of hopelessness.

One way Kenyans can help in finding a long term solution to this problem is for the entire society to start changing its attitudes as regards the dignity of labour in the rural areas. Education planners and teachers in schools have already started instilling these favourable attitudes. But their efforts will only be wasted if parents and the society at large continue to look at the lawyer, the doctor and the engineer as the only person worthy of recognition. While these professionals are indispensable in building the nation, we should all realise that the farmer, the plumber, the brick-layer, the carpenter and the cook are also equally indispensable.

For as long as school children continue to be told by the adult world that some professions are more important than others, and as long as adults continue to behave as though this was actually the case, it is hard to see how students can escape the temptations of pursuing the curriculum that they hope will enable them to enter into those "prestigious" professions. When the majority of them eventually find that they cannot fulfil their hopes, they become disillusioned and dissatisfied — and that is the plight most of our school leavers find themselves in today.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONEAN REFUGEES--There are reports that 4,000 Sierra Leoneans who sought refuge across the border into Liberia some 6 months ago have almost completely returned home. The Sierra Leoneans reportedly fled their home villages because of an alleged political uprising in the area. A local newspaper quotes Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Henry Dunbar as saying that the first batch of refugees left Liberia in August this year. [Text] [ AB252140 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/334

**ARTICLE DISCUSSES POLITICAL MANEUVERING, ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES**

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Nov 83 p 8

*/Article by Guenter Krabbe/*

*/Text/* Man doesn't live by bread alone. But man must eat, at least enough to keep him alive. Only then is it important that citizens have political rights and what they are. There is now enough to eat in Niger, just about enough. This West-African republic is being hit just as often and devastatingly by periods of drought as its neighbors in the Sahel, the edge of the Cape Verde Desert in the west, to Lake Chad, and as far east as the Red Sea. But Niger has learned from the seven-year drought which led to the 1974 military coup and to the coming to power of Lt Col, now Brig Gen Seyni Kountche. Of course, Kountche was lucky in that there was more abundant rain in the years that followed. He stockpiled the surplus grain for lean times. The nomads were able to increase their livestock, which had been decimated during the years of drought, to more heads than they had before. Especially since the uranium boom got really underway at that time and since the poor country--five times the size of the FRG, but with a population of only 4.7 million--earned good profits from it, the people were happy. Kountche was a good rainmaker; his military discipline kept the bureaucracy under control and brought corruption down to (almost) zero. In return, the Nigers accepted the fact that he ruled the country like military barracks. Obedience, cleanliness and discipline are written in capital letters; democracy, liberalism and the rule of law in lower-case or not at all. That was good and well so long as the magic was unbroken. But 1983 has remained a bad rain year; 1982 was even worse; the formation of "development companies" begun in 1981--as primordial cells of civilian codetermination in matters of state at the local level at least--progressed too slowly, and in 1980--and that, too, was of great importance to Niger--the socialist leader Mitterrand had become president of France.

Since then the value of the French currency has been slipping and with it that of the French-speaking West-African states that are linked to France through the franc zone. Uranium, which is being mined in the Sahara's Air Mountains since 1971, accounted in 1972 already for one-fifth of Niger's total export earnings, since 1974 for two-thirds, and since then for three-fourths and more.

However nice the additional income is for the country, its dependence on uranium has reached a dangerous level. But in the beginning, the volume and price of the exports went up so that Niger could enjoy its own small economic miracle.

But then the exchange rate of the franc started to slip under France's socialist government. This year, for the first time, Niger will earn more than 100 billion West-African francs from the export of uranium. Mining engineer Mahamadou Issoufou, director of the state mining authority in the capital city of Niamey, is proud of it. The export volume remained almost constant while prices zoomed upward--another reason for rejoicing. In 1983, earnings will be more than twice as large as those of 1978 and will exceed those of 1979 by one-third and even the record results of 1980 by a good 10 percent.

But this is all in West-African francs, and thus ultimately in French currency. And that currency is losing in value. Expressed in dollars, Niger's uranium earnings, which are so vital to the wellbeing of that state and its economy, have fallen drastically: from \$450 million in 1980 to \$300 million in 1982 and barely \$270 million this year. If one takes into account the effect of inflation on import prices, it becomes increasingly clear that Niger and her population can afford to buy less and less. Hence, the new government, formed a week ago (the new prime minister of the almost totally civilian cabinet is Ahmud Algabid), should start getting shakey.

But this is by no means the case. Although there has been an attempted coup in early October, it collapsed after a few hours. The regime (how could it be any different for a winner) emerged even stronger. It wasn't a military coup and certainly not a popular uprising. As elsewhere in Africa, the rural population--over 90 percent of all Nigers--does not play a political role in Niger. The people in the capital are unaccustomed to politics; and as for the students, it was only last April that Kountche gave them a hard rap on their knuckles. It was something of a palace revolt, with Kountche's security chief, Police Lieutenant Amadou Oumarou, called Bonkano, in the background. He was the one who had already been in charge of a security organization under the civilian government and had used this post for five years to prepare the overthrow of President Diori Hamani. Under Kountche, he became the head of the country's three security services. He was unpopular with the army and the people, especially since he was able to get the rice-import monopoly and earned huge profits from it; but he was Kountche's confidant and, therefore, untouchable. In Niamey, there is speculation that Bonkano wanted to overthrow Kountche because he had taken away his rice monopoly. Allegedly he found coconspirators among the officers because Kountche had reshuffled his cabinet once before early this year and, after that, had appointed only three military officers as ministers.

However, why this master of the art of conspiracy evidently picked the wrong accomplices and designed an equally obviously amateurish plan for the overthrow, that is a question one cannot ask him. Bonkano has disappeared, reportedly having fled through Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast to Paris. Kountche spoke

of the possibility that the conspirators may have had "contacts." Still, there are no indications that Libya was involved in the conspiracy. It is an open secret that, for years, Libya has laid claim to a piece of territory in Niger's extreme northeast. But no traveler ever gets to the Chigal Plateau or the Afafi Mountains which are way off the beaten track from the caravan routes where Niger, Libya and Chad meet in the center of the Sahara. So far, no foreigner has been able to verify whether this territory and the frontier post of Toumimo--a geographical spot about 14 degrees 5 minutes east and 22 degrees 14 minutes north--has actually been occupied by Libya for years. The government is also silent on that point but, then, this remote corner isn't really that important. However, "had the government found even the slightest hint of a Libyan plot against Kountche," a high-ranking western diplomat in Niamey says, "it would have announced that with great fanfare." The first suspicion was directed against Upper Volta where a Libyan-supported captain had seized power last August. Could it be possible that Capt Sankara had attempted to export his "revolution" to Niger? Sankara hastened to provide proof to the contrary. He handed over two Niger police officers who had participated in the attempted coup and had then fled to Upper Volta.

To get a Niger talking is very difficult. Even within the family, no politics are being discussed. The foreign reporter doesn't even get an answer to the question why politics have become taboo. The "reticence" goes even deeper. There hasn't been a curfew for eight years. But promptly at 10:30 at night, the streets of Niamey are as empty as if it were still in effect. Those who are leaving the movies, don't even find a taxi anymore. On the other hand, public buildings are rarely guarded. It is possible to get to the minister's office without guard and pass and appointment. Even if he isn't there. Nevertheless--a sign posted by the German Embassy warns--the boulevard which runs past the office of the chief of state should be avoided at nightfall. There is something frightening to being close to the chief of state. He, too, is not being discussed. Taboo, just like politics.

The topic of discussion is "la conjoncture," the bad economic situation. Even foreign, i.e., French, firms are doing badly. Because not only private customers don't have any money but because the government is saving money as well (the International Monetary Fund has just rewarded this with a \$31 million credit). For instance, the bureaucrats lost their official cars, which they had also used for private purposes. If, all of a sudden, there are a couple of hundred black limousines less in such a small economy, the repair shops and the import and spare-parts business are immediately affected. Since everybody is saving money, sales have dropped to such an extent that reportedly 500 French families did not return to Niamey from their home leave this year. The loss of 2,000 "rich" consumers has immediate effects on such a poor country. Homes are vacant; there are no more rental incomes; nobody is building anymore; hundreds of domestic workers and their families are out of work and bread; modern retail trade, and its ramifications for import and wholesale trade, is losing sales and had to let personnel go. Even souvenir peddlers who sell often beautiful leather-covered boxes and gold and ivory artifacts made by the Tuareg nomads, are losing their business because there are hardly any business travelers

left who come to the capital on the lazily flowing Niger river, which in turn has a negative impact on the hotel business. It looks as if Niger is approaching an unsettled period. But food is not yet in short supply. State chief Kountche recently explained to the Nigers, following his trip to all regions of the country, that despite the lack of rain, the grain harvest this year would total exactly 1,431,897 tons and that, therefore, there would be a shortfall of only 30,742 tons to meet the needs up to the new harvest. Such a deficit could be met without problems with help from abroad, he noted.

But are these figures correct? The U.S. Embassy has sent experts to undertake their own estimates. The western donor countries are wary. Hadn't Kountche told his people last year that the harvest and stockpiles were sufficient? He had to prove to the Nigers that his stockpiling policies were better than those of the civilian government before him and that there was enough grain despite the lack of rain. But then he still wanted 30,000 tons of grain in food assistance. At the end, the assistance wasn't necessary. But what about if Kountche had once again painted too rosy a picture, if the shortfall is even higher this year and if a shortage of grain should develop in six months? True, the Nigers would still not talk about politics, but they would talk about bread and the lack of it and, rightly or wrongly, hold the government responsible for it. If by then Libya's dictator Gaddafi has been able to free his back in the Chad, he can turn to Niger, its uranium and his dream of an "Islamic nuclear bomb."

7821  
CSO: 3420/8

CAPTURED RESISTANCE FIGHTERS DESCRIBE ACTIVITIES

In Manica

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] The total annihilation of the armed bandits in the country becomes more imminent daily. This statement is founded in the determination demonstrated by the Mozambican Armed Forces and the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FAM/FPLM), who, with close collaboration of the people, have recently conducted successful raids against the bandits from Pretoria.

The bandits are getting more and more confused and disoriented, and have even stated that they do not know why they are fighting or against whom.

A group of bandits captured in Manica recently recounted the atrocities they committed in the province. The attacks were mainly directed against whites and the vulnerable civilian population, and the bandits made every effort to avoid a direct confrontation with the FAM/FPLM.

Aize Madota Mutlanga, 39, was a worker in the South African mines, and said he was a group leader of the armed bandits. He is less arrogant than the other bandits, and he recalls several operations he undertook in the province of Manica: "I had the task of searching for food in a village. I commanded a large armed group. We attacked the village and stole the food. I do not know how many people died (all of them civilians). When we returned to the camp where I lived, we were spotted by a group of the FPLM and many of us were killed. We asked for reinforcements which did not arrive, and we scattered."

He also said that he was able to flee from the camp and cross the border into Zimbabwe along with his family, which he had picked up in Espungabera, where he lived before joining the bandits. In Zimbabwe, a rival group also dedicated to killing was refused and denounced him and he was captured by Zimbabwe security forces.

Jose Antonio Faria, a youngster about 16, from Sena (Sofala), who said he had never been to school, also told his story. Of all those interviewed, he was the one who best expressed himself in Portuguese.

"I was kind of sentry for the leaders. I was trained and they gave me an 'AKM' weapon. One day I saw the so-called leader, Afonso Dlakama. He deceived us by saying we were fighting for the independence of Mozambique. At the climax, I was at the Sitaton base when the FPLM 'cleanup' group came through. Our escape was disorganized. We had to hold up civilians in order to eat. While we were at the base, we never lacked food because helicopters were constantly bringing canned meat and other staples, with the same regularity as they brought weapons and ammunition. The helicopter pilots were Boers."

Charles Maucharara made declarations that contradicted themselves at every moment and at every pause. He was a spy. His progression is quite complicated. He said that in 1971 he went to the then-city of Salisbury to join his brother who lived there. He worked as a houseboy and later, the son of a farmer named Mabiza invited him to go for a ride, during which they were intercepted by soldiers from that country. (According to his mission, this occurred recently). They fled, according to him because they did not feel safe.

As we said earlier, his declarations are contradictory. Despite his discretion he did not hide the fact that he belonged to the Rhodesian armed forces during the regime of Ian Smith. He continued to belong to that network, even after the independence of that country, rendering services to the armed bandits working in Zimbabwe along the Mozambican border. His mission was reconnaissance of FAM/FPLM forces in the area of the Choa mountains in the province of Manica. Meanwhile, after crossing the border, he was captured by a group of armed bandits who did not know him, and he was taken to their camp where he was interrogated. He remained tied up there for a few days, but was later released and given the same assignment as before. It was during this reconnaissance that he was captured by FAM forces close to a barracks. He had disguised himself with bandages and was trying to pass himself as wounded and on his way to a medical center for treatment.

#### In Inhambane

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 30 Oct 83 p 7

[Excerpt] "I was taught to kill. And that is what I did." This is what Aminusse Josefa, 25, told the national press when he was interviewed Tuesday along with other armed bandits captured in Inhambane province by the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM).

Aminusse Josefa seems to be under 20 years of age. His body is covered with scabies which he said he got in Massinga before being captured by the FPLM. This bandit confesses with shocking calmness that "I only killed 6 people."

"I was taught to kill. So I killed. I killed 2 of the 6 people with a bayonet." said the bandit, who did not speak fluent Portuguese.

The group Aminusse was part of held up more than 6 stores and stole the general supplies of the people.

Pedro Lucas Nyarre was a member of the now extinct Public Security Police (PSP). He joined the armed bandits voluntarily, in the hope of "living long enough to grow up."

Pedro Anyarre, 38, is a good looking individual who speaks Portuguese quite fluently. He was a colonial soldier from 1967 to 1971, and a policeman from 1973 to 1979, the year when the police forces were demobilized with the abolition of the PSP.

Knowing the politics of the Frelimo party, Pedro Nyarre joined the bandits out of ambition.

"They promised that I would be sent to South Africa where I would be trained to be an officer," he said.

Pedro Nyarre, who lived in Tomue since 1982, after having worked in the veterinary field in Goba, was a recruiter of people from that region, along with a tribal chief from the region named Mogodela and a certain Sando Mazie.

Grilled by reporters on the crimes he was said to have committed, the interviewee assumed an air of innocence, affirming that the missions attributed to him while he waited for transfer to South Africa were to "recruit personnel and to buy chicken and goats for the commanders of the Tomue base."

In the province of Inhambane there are several victims of the "matsangas" (terrorist killers). The hatred against the bandits is growing visibly due to the atrocities they commit.

On Tuesday morning, in the humid heat, while the bandits were being interviewed in the Provincial Military Command, the news that "reporters from Maputo" were in Inhambane to photograph and film the bandits created a minor spectacle in the small city of Inhambane.

In the block occupied by the Military Command, hundreds of people gathered a few meters from where the interviews were being held. A group of children also joined the adults during recess. The children sang songs in Changane and Bitonga accusing the "matsangas" of being highwaymen and assassins.

Defense and Security Forces asked the group of people to calm down and disperse. The children are more stubborn. They sing but do not withdraw. They get closer.

The group of 9 "matsangas" shrinks into itself a bit. Fear can be seen in their eyes.

12402  
CSO: 3442/42

COMMUNIST PARTY REACTION TO SENATORIAL ELECTION LOSSES

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 8, 9 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] The treachery of the Socialist leaders in the senatorial elections and the gravity of the economic crisis on Reunion pose a fundamental problem: What should be the nature of the union of the left?

The biggest political event of the week in Reunion is unquestionably the publication by the Reunion Communist Party [PCR] of its two statements following the meeting of its Central Committee last Sunday. The first of those statements concerns the treachery of the Socialist leaders in the senatorial elections and the destruction of the union of the left by those same leaders of the PS [Reunion Socialist Party]. The second statement reviews the record and the prospects of struggle for change after 2 and 1/2 years of government by the left, or half a legislative term (see TEMOIGNAGES of Wednesday 5 and Thursday 6 October 1983). In these two documents, the PCR poses a fundamental question to the entire people: What should be the nature of the union of the left?

The two most recent statements by the Central Committee of the PCR are a major political event for a number of reasons. First of all, the fact is that they were issued by Reunion's premier political party; second, the whole island is talking about nothing but the treachery of the Socialist leaders in the senatorial elections, and the overwhelming majority of the public disapproves the immoral position taken by those leaders; then there is also the fact that the men and women of Reunion wanted to know how the PCR would react to this harsh blow struck by the PS leadership against the union of the left; finally, the event is important because it coincides with the regional council debate on the bill concerning the powers and financial means of the region.

## Decisive Weeks

It was all these facts which caused us to write in TEMOIGNAGES recently that we are at a turning point in the political life of Reunion, and the upcoming weeks will be decisive.

Decisive, because first of all we will see what is going to happen to the union of the left. One thing is clear today for all the world to see: it is no longer possible to endorse a so-called "union of the left" which one of the allies has used to systematically stab the other in the back at every opportunity. We can no longer talk about a so-called "union" when one of the allies enters into agreements with extremists to defeat its own partners, while using its help to elect its own candidate. It is impossible to call a relationship a "union" of allies when one of them does not honor its commitments and does just the opposite of what it has promised its partner.

This false "union" of the left is something which neither the workers of Reunion nor any of the forces of change in the country can accept any longer. The leaders of the Socialists have broken up the union of the left by the position they have taken. It must be completely rebuilt on new foundations, namely: equality, solidarity and loyalty.

It will take time to rebuild the union of the left in Reunion. Fine words and big speeches will not be enough. There must be concrete action. The length of time this rebuilding will take depends entirely on the time it will take the destroyers to repair the damage they have wrought. And it is not something that can be done in a matter of a few weeks...But the sooner they begin, the better.

## A Test

By contrast, a problem which should be resolved quite soon is that of the powers of the regional council. The first draft of the bill has just been submitted to the assembly for review, and the assembly amended it extensively.

The text, as it has been amended--especially as a result of efforts by the Communist deputies--now provides at least the bare minimum needed for credibility when we talk to the Reunionese people about their country's development.

Here again, the Central Committee of the PCR has made its position crystal clear to everyone. There is no maneuvering or extremist demand. We are simply saying that if the regional council is not very quickly endowed with the political and financial means to launch an economic recovery in 1984, the economic situation will deteriorate with increasing rapidity. And we run the risk of seeing a total disintegration of the social fabric on Reunion.

At the regional council meeting last Monday the Reunionese people told the government what they expected of it. We will know very soon, when we read the final text of the bill it will submit to the Parliamentary bureau, whether the bill meets those minimum requirements and thus whether the confidence of the Reunionese people in their government will be restored. This will be a further test of the nature of the new union to be built.

FRENCH COMMUNIST SIVOM COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] The municipal councils of Sainte-Suzanne, Possession, Port, Saint-Leu, Saint Louis and Saint-Pierre formally decided to join the Multiple Purpose Inter-Municipal Association [SIVOM]. They also named their representatives who will sit on the SIVOM committee and who met Friday 7 October at the Port city hall at the invitation of the highest-ranking member of the group.

The mayor of Port, in his very meaty introductory remarks, recalled the original objectives behind the communist mayors' initiative of creating the SIVOM.

Why the SIVOM?

First of all, Paul Verges said in essence, the SIVOM is a very widely used instrumentality in France, since there are close to 1,900 of them embracing nearly all of the 38,000 municipalities in metropolitan France.

In other words, the initiative taken by the mayors and their municipal councils is not even original, much less suspect.

Even in Reunion there are several examples of single-purpose inter-municipal associations which prove that the solution to a number of the problems facing towns must frequently be found in joint action.

Moreover, the mayor of Port continued, there are many examples to show that our mayors must join together to solve their problems.

Is it economically sound for each municipality to have its own data processing service when the primary purpose of having a computer is to facilitate the maximum possible centralization of information and to provide the best possible output and analysis?

Is it intelligent for each municipality to try to have its own vacation centers, which is going to pose difficult problems of management, full utilization and financial solvency? Does it not seem more reasonable to work together to create two types of establishments, one at sea and the other in the mountains, and to

have an inter-municipal management system which will apportion to each town its fair share of the costs and guarantee full utilization?

The problem of household trash disposal is another obvious example of the utility of having an inter-municipal association. Consolidating the trash services should assure better service at reduced cost. And the problem of the processing and disposal of this refuse--the construction of compacting and processing plants to turn it into compost--can only be tackled by the communities working together. Can one imagine Saint-Pierre, Petite-Ile, Le Tampon, Saint-Joseph and Saint-Louis each having its own treatment plant? Clearly the solution lies in construction of a single plant.

This is why it is useful to have a SIVOM.

SIVOM: Open...

Is the SIVOM then restricted to the six municipalities that established it?

Naturally, Paul Verges replied, the SIVOM will not be limited to communist-run municipalities.

"On Reunion," our comrade said, "this is something quite new; up to now the mayors have thought they must solve their problems within the borders of their own municipality, and that they must work alone. Thus, there was no larger vision, and no desire for a larger vision. For example, Saint-Denis has grown uncontrollably, clearly strangling the entire eastern region of the country. Saint-Benoit, Saint-Rose, Saint-Andre and Bras Panon look today like they have been sacrificed. This is because the mayors responsible for public affairs in our country over the last 20 years did not consider themselves responsible for the harmonious development of the country as a whole or for the harmonization of the lifestyles of an entire population: each was locked in his own municipality."

In other words, the mayors must get rid of this parochial view of things. The communist mayors at least have tried to get rid of it.

"We are going to be the first to try this novel experiment," said Paul Verges, who also said he is persuaded that other municipalities will very soon be demanding a chance to benefit from being in a SIVOM.

#### Paul Verges Elected President of SIVOM

Paul Verges was unanimously elected president of the first SIVOM.

After adopting its own procedural rules the committee went on to name the seven other members of the bureau. All the municipalities belonging to the SIVOM were represented. Those named were: Lucet Langenier (Saint-Suzanne), Roland Robert (Possession), Raymond Lauret (Port), Mario Hoarau (Saint-Leu), Claude Hoarau (Saint-Louis), Elie Hoarau and Julien Ramin (Saint-Pierre).

All Delegates Present, Except...

All the delegates nominated by the municipal councils were in attendance, with the exception of Mario Hoarau, who was in Paris on business for the regional council, and Axel Zettor and Jacques Benard.

The designated delegates were:

Lucet Langenier, Camille Dieudonne and Roland Bertil (Saint-Suzanne); Roland Robert, Roger de Louise and Hugues Payet (Possession); Paul Verges, Raymond Lauret, Jean-Yves Langenier, Hoarau Robert and Jacques Benard (Port); Mario Hoarau, Ary Yee Chong Tchi-Kan and Sully Morby (Saint-Leu); Claude Hoarau, Hyacinthe Hamilcaro, Guy Etheve, Jacques Arthemise and Axel Zettor (Saint-Louis); Elie Hoarau, Julien Ramin, Christian Dambreville, Jean-Michel Folio, Joseph LawYee, Maurice Labenne and Herve Guezelot (Saint-Pierre).

9516  
CSO: 3419/175

## NEW DECISIONS CONCERNING SENEGALESE-MAURITANIAN TRANSHUMANCE

**BAKAR LI SOLLIL** in French 9 Nov 63 p 3

[Article by Vieux Boro Ndiaye]

[Text] in the framework of the cooperation agreement on health and livestock production between Mauritania and Senegal and at the invitation of the Republic of Senegal, Ahmedou Abdallah, minister of the interior of Mauritania, and Ibrahima Soune, minister of the interior of Senegal, have held a meeting on the problems of livestock migration.

Participating in the meeting on the Senegalese side were the director of the DGL (Directorate General of Livestock) of Senegal; the governors of the Fleuve, Louga, and Senegal-Oriental regions; the deputy minister for development; the prefects of Podor, Dagana, and Matam Departments; and representatives of the government services closely involved in livestock migration matters. On the Mauritanian side were the Mauritanian ambassador to Senegal, the secretary general of the Ministry of Rural Development, the director of the Mauritanian DAGAT, the governor of the Trarza region, the prefect of Kosso Mauritania Department, and chiefs of Mauritanian government services.

From the beginning of the meeting the two delegations examined the problem of livestock migration with maximum objectivity. They sought to bring their actions into agreement with the policy of their respective chiefs of state, who are strongly attached to cooperation, tolerance, and understanding among nations. On the basis of the introductory report presented by Governor Moussa Adoye, which summarized the various problems related to the application of the cooperation agreement on health, livestock production, and livestock migration, a broad exchange of views took place between Senegalese and Mauritanians. The discussions ended in the signature of a joint communique whose main features were: suspension of livestock migration in both directions across the common border of the two countries until a new decision is made on the matter. The Senegalese authorities will arrange for the transfer of Mauritanian livestock presently in Senegal to areas accessible to Mauritanian livestock raisers, the National Association of Livestock Raisers of Mauritania, and the Senegalese Government technical services.

## Joint Program

Mauritanian camels, which are presently in Dagana, Podor, and Louga Departments, will be brought to Matam Department or to any other appropriate place by their owners, accompanied by Senegalese Government technical services and as soon as possible. Regarding animal health, the respective technical services of the two countries will meet as soon as possible to organize a joint program for inoculation of the animals. Mauritanian livestock raisers will contribute to the costs of drilling wells, on the same basis as Senegalese livestock raisers, and will be able to purchase, in case of need, food for their livestock at non-subsidized prices. The administrative authorities on both sides of the frontier will meet as often as possible to study all of the problems arising for their respective in a spirit of cooperation and fraternity.

The meeting at St-Louis emphasized the full application of the agreed measures referred to above and resulting from the meeting, which took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

After the signature of the communique, Ibrahima Wone, Senegalese minister of the interior, spoke to express his pleasure over the complete understanding which had developed between the two delegations, which results from the good state of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their respective chiefs of state. The two chiefs of state agreed to hold this meeting to identify the way toward more sustained and more effective cooperation in the framework of applying the agreement on livestock migration. Ibrahima Wone noted: "In Senegal the Mauritanian livestock raisers will be accorded a fraternal welcome of the kind which should exist between our two peoples, and we have no doubt about reciprocity for this kind of reception on the Mauritanian side." The Senegalese minister of the interior noted that the points on which we agreed should be applied in such a way that our people, who have been sorely tried by the drought and who follow along with their livestock, will be able to live together in peace and concord.

In the view of Lt Col Ahmedou Abdallah, Mauritanian minister of the interior, the meeting at St-Louis was a striking demonstration of the fraternity and friendship which the Senegalese people and government feel for the people and government of Mauritania at this very difficult time of drought, which affects the two peoples.

According to the Mauritanian minister, the St-Louis agreement has historic significance since Senegal, despite limited resources in the pastoral field, has agreed to share them with their Mauritanian brothers who are suffering from serious problems this year.

Lt Col Ahmedou Abdallah stated: "It is only in such difficult circumstances that you see who your real friends are." He went on to emphasize the efforts which will be made on the Mauritanian side to provide guidance to the livestock raisers so that they will be able to live in complete harmony with Senegalese livestock raisers and thus contribute to the effort which has been undertaken by the Senegalese authorities to deal with this difficult point in this year of drought and thus keep the commitments that have been made. In conclusion Lt Col Ahmedou

Abdallah expressed great satisfaction on the part of all Mauritians, who will remain particularly aware of this demonstration of great generosity which Senegal has just provided.

GENERAL RESOLUTION OF PLENARY SESSION OF LD-MPT

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French No 8, Oct 83 p 5

[Text of resolution adopted by the 13th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party [LD-MPT] on 9 October 1983 in Dakar]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT) held its 13th plenary session on Sunday 9 October 1983 at its national party headquarters in Dakar under the chairmanship of Comrade Mbaba Guisse, second national secretary.

The Central Committee, after having heard the activities report of the Politburo presented by Comrade Babacar Sane, first secretary, made an in-depth analysis of the international and domestic situation and on that basis prescribed the tasks facing the party in the current situation.

The Central Committee notes that since the holding of the 12th session on 10 July 1983 the international situation has rapidly worsened. Not since the last global conflict has the danger of war weighed so heavily on our planet. The peril which threatens the world is the result of the policy of imperialism which is on the one hand trying to deal with its deep structural crisis and on the other hand trying to hold back the advances currently being made by the revolutionary forces; the world socialist community, the workers' movement in the capitalist countries and the national and social liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The military-industrial complex, symbolized by the Reagan Administration in the US, constitutes the principal author of this climate of nuclear war which so dangerously threatens humanity's progress in every domain. Imperialism is carrying out ever-increasing numbers of provocations intended to maintain an atmosphere of tension in the world. Among these provocations are the affair of the Korean Air Lines Boeing jet caught redhanded conducting espionage activities in Soviet airspace and the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa, the figurehead leader of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the Central Committee noted the intensification of the tragedy of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with

the continued Zionist occupation and the interference of the imperialist countries, particularly the United States and France.

In Latin America, the peoples of El Salvador and Chile, like those of Cuba and Nicaragua, are gaining ground with every passing day against the military dictatorships in the service of Washington.

The situation in Africa was given especially painstaking attention by the Central Committee.

Acutely concerned by imperialism's attempted recolonization of Chad and Angola, by the schemes of the racist regime of Pretoria in South Africa and Mozambique, by the continued illegal occupation of the Western Sahara by the reactionary regime of Hassan II, and by the maneuvering to impede the independence of Namibia, the Central Committee expressed the solidarity of the LD-MPT with the peoples of those fraternal countries and with their vanguard in the struggle for national and social emancipation. It hailed the recent changes in Upper Volta as a positive development and expressed the hope that an era of freedom for the Voltan people is now definitively established. The Central Committee expressed its firm conviction that, despite the divisive maneuvers of imperialism and its local allies, of which the Vittel conference has given fresh proof, the cause of the African peoples will be victorious and the OAU [Organization of African Unity] will become established in a more progressive orientation that will enable it to contribute more effectively to a solution of the problems common to the countries of our continent.

Turning to the situation in Senegal, the Central Committee underlined the gravity of the economic and financial crisis resulting from the policy of the PS [Socialist Party] regime. Supporting the statement made by the Politburo on 9 August concerning the "Abdou Diouf appeal" and the statement of 11 September on the price increase announced on 19 August, the Central Committee reaffirmed the party's positions on current issues. The LD-MPT, the party of the workers and peasants, bases all its actions on the concept of the national democratic revolution, a revolution without which it will be impossible to create the conditions for a real consensus, a consensus which really serves the interests of the workers, the national productive sectors and all the active forces presently dominated and exploited by foreign capital and the anti-national minority which has governed the country for the last 23 years.

The Central Committee rejects the "Abdou Diouf appeal" as a diversionary maneuver and a scheme to make the revolutionary and patriotic forces collaborate in the anti-social policy urged by the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and the World Bank [IBRD].

The Central Committee appeals to the patriotic opposition and all democratic forces to organize a meaningful response to that reactionary policy.

Concerning Marxist organizations in particular (the PIT [Party for Independence and Labor], PAI [African Independence Party]), the Central Committee reaffirms the willingness of the LD-MPT to enter discussions looking toward the fusion of revolutionary forces into a vanguard party, the indispensable

instrumentality for bringing about the qualitative changes which the working class, the other workers and all the Senegalese people are awaiting.

Reviewing the activities of the party, the Central Committee noted with satisfaction the progress that the party continues to make in the domain of its organization and political and ideological diffusion, as shown by the missions undertaken by the national leadership in the regions of Casamance, Senegal-Oriental, Sine-Saloum, Louga, Diourbel and Fleuve.

The Central Committee, very gratified by the many expressions of support for the party, its actions, and its national leadership expressed by the people in the regions visited, extends them its sincere thanks for the quality of the welcome. In that connection, the Central Committee gave special mention to the people of Niodior, where the large turnout demonstrated the exceptional quality of the work done by the comrades in that area, at the same time giving yet another proof of the mass appeal Jallarbi [reference unknown] continues to have.

The Central Committee extends warm greetings to the leaders and members of the party in those regions for the work they have carried out in the true spirit of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation. It urges them to redouble their efforts, to perfect the party organization at the base and to give a new impetus to all their activities to maintain and consolidate the vanguard position which the LD-MPT holds in the national scene.

The Central Committee has decided that the First Ordinary Conference of the party will be held in April 1984. It has given the Politburo a mandate to determine the specific date. As of now, it invites all party organs--the base committees, the sections, the regions, the Politburo and the permanent executive secretariat--to give special attention to the preparations for this important event in the life of the party.

9516

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**PPF CONGRESS REELECTS SLABBERT, REVISES CONSTITUTION**

Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English 19 Nov 83 pp 4, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE PFP is to press for a permanent standing committee be created in which all parties of all three chambers in the new Parliament are represented, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official Opposition, said yesterday.**

He told the bi-annual congress of the PFP in Johannesburg the permanent standing committee was necessary to investigate and make recommendations for the removal of all statutory racial discrimination, as well as steps to prevent the infringement of civil liberties of individuals.

Dr Slabbert said the Government had saddled a tiger with its new constitution and would find it very difficult to dismount.

He said the outside world expected the Government to ride the tiger.

"The majority of the White electorate thinks it should ride that tiger, the Government says it wants

to ride it, and I believe it is the task of the PFP to make it clear to the Government what it means to ride the tiger," Dr Slabbert said.

He said the PFP would participate in the new tri-cameral system in a positive spirit.

Dr Slabbert said the Government conducted a successful referendum campaign because circumstances made it possible for Government to change its style of leadership so that it appeared to be the champion of reform.

"The response of the White electorate is virtually without exception interpreted as a mandate for reform rather than for the details of the constitution."

The results of the referendum was disappointing for the PFP but the party would overcome this. The PFP was in die difficult position of having to say "No" to the constitution but "Yes" to reform. "I

believe we have no other option," Dr Slabbert said.

He said now that the constitutional debate was over for Whites and the Government had the go-ahead to implement the constitution he believed the PFP should be constructive and positive in fighting for its principles.

"Therefore I believe we should participate in this new constitution and do the best we can under the circumstances. We must do so because our commitment to general reform must outweigh our objections to the constitution," Dr Slabbert said.

He concluded, saying whereas the PFP's immediate task was easier, the Government's one

was more difficult, namely how to get visible and credible support from the Coloured and Asian communities.

"I believe the PFP should not do anything to make this task more difficult. In particular, it should not be seen to be prescribing by whom and how these communities should be represented," Dr Slabbert said.

He said the PFP could go into the new constitutional set-up without any shame because it did not owe anyone political favours.

"We won't sit back and lick our wounds, but we will roll up our sleeves and pursue our policy under the new constitution," Dr Slabbert said.

The congress ends today.

## For PFP

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday approved a revised set of principles as part of a revised party constitution.

The eight principles in the new constitution are an abbreviation and summary of the 14 principles laid down in the party's 1977 constitution — drawn up by the Kowie Marais Commission to accommodate various political amalgamations at the time.

The principles endorsed by the party's federal congress in Johannesburg yesterday are:

- Acknowledgement of God as the ultimate authority in the destiny of all nations;
- full and equal citizenship rights for all South Africans, without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, religion or sex;
- the sharing of political rights by all citizens without the domination of one group by another;

• a democratic constitution for the Republic negotiated and agreed upon by representatives of all sections of the people;

- an open society free from statutory apartheid;
- the right of all our people to maintain and develop their religious, language and cultural heritages;
- equality of opportunity for all citizens in the economy; and
- the right of every individual to the protection of his life, liberty and property and access to the judiciary in defence of those rights.

A proposal to change the term "apartheid" in the fifth principle to "racial discrimination" was voted down after strong opposition to the change from Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville.

A proposed amendment to a clause entrenching English and Afrikaans as the party's official languages was also voted down. — Sapa.

THE Progressive Federal Party has rallied round its leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert. Although a question mark hung over him after the PFP's poor showing in the referendum, it is not in the nature of the PFP to abandon a leader who has tried hard, though unsuccessfully, to put across the party's platform.

Besides, who would take over from the sincere, intellectually honest and charismatically boyish Van Zyl Slabbert?

There is no outstanding candidate. And if there were one, his election in place of Dr Slabbert would have split the party at a time when it has to try and win back support from members who voted "Yes" in the referendum, although the party officially favoured "No".

In the excitement after the referendum, there were commentators who wrote the PFP off completely. This newspaper was not among those who took this view.

We believe that many of the Progs who voted for the new constitution did so in the belief that it was a start to reform.

And since the party had always hammered home the need for reform, they could vote "Yes" without their consciences being troubled too much by this seeming defection. Whether they will vote Nationalist in an election is doubtful, since they would have to accept the Nationalist policies against which they have fought so hard, like race classification, group areas, mixed marriages, homelands and forced resettlements.

We can't see that happening.

However, if the ruling National Party made other changes in its racial policies, there would be less-than-completely committed Progs who would support the Government.

This might especially be the case among businessmen, who accept the Government's constitutional reforms as a first step in an ongoing process of change, believing that once reform begins, it cannot be stopped at the doors of a three-chamber Parliament.

They have high expectations of what the Government should do next, especially in matters

such as ending group areas restrictions at least in terms of business rights, or easing influx controls, or providing for a more settled and contended urban Black population. But whether they will be satisfied or disillusioned remains to be seen.

There were some leading businessmen who indicated to the PFP that although they intended to vote "Yes", they would still remain Progs at heart.

They are probably not numerous in a period when Big Business backs reform in the hope that it will be expanded in other directions.

The PFP will, of course, have a hard time re-establishing its image.

It will have to rethink its attitudes, but it will not boycott the new system and that is an important first step.

It is true that the Coloureds and Indians will be able to speak for themselves via the new chambers they will occupy in Parliament, but there is still a role for a liberal party in White politics — and the PFP remains that party, playing very much the same role of a party of conscience that it played in the past.

As for the New Republic Party, it is so close to the National Party now that it must inevitably end up being swallowed by it.

The Transvaal leader, Mr Alex Anderson, says the NRP is to contest a substantial number of urban constituencies in the Transvaal in a general election.

The reasons he gives are that the voters in these constituencies who supported the "Yes" cause were strongly opposed to the NP and rejected the boycott mentality of the PFP.

QED: They will return to the NRP.

We think this is a lot of tosh.

Some of the "Yes" voters will return to the PFP, but few will throw in their lot with the dying NRP.

Indeed, when it comes to reform, only the NP has the power to bring it into effect.

Better the actual reform of the NP than the posturing on reform by the NRP.

ACADEMICS URGE END TO MIXED MARRIAGE LAW

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 28 Oct 83 p 26

[Text] In the latest edition of AAMBEELD, opinion paper of the Randse African University, the well-known philosopher Professor W.P. Esterhuyse and Dr J. Kinghorn, lecturer in Scriptural Knowledge--both with the University of Stellenbosch--make a plea to abolish Article 16 of the Vice Act and the Mixed Marriage Law. A condensed version of the article follows under the title: "The Mixed Marriage Act: How Justifiable?"

The Mixed Marriage Law and Article 16 of the Vice Act which should be considered with it, evoke so many emotions from different sides that it almost makes a balanced discussion on it impossible.

For many whites it is the symbol of their claim to maintaining their identity. Many colored people experience it as a symbol of degrading repression.

Yet the question must be asked whether the marriage concept reflected by the law in question, is defensible on Biblical grounds and whether color is an acceptable criterion for the state to meddle in solemnization of marriage and legal regulations on who is allowed to marry whom.

Practice

The marriage concept as it occurs in the Bible--all the gradations of which are not under discussion here--makes the choice of marriage partners a matter which a third party does not dare to interfere with in a rude manner.

From this perspective the Mixed Marriage Law is indeed a violation of the Biblical concept of marriage. Whatever considerations the lawmaker had in mind or whatever factors were taken into account, the law in question does not take into account that marriage partners are in the last instance accountable to God for the solemnization of their marriage.

What happens in practice is that the law in question reduces marriage to opinions about the acceptability [in italics] of certain marriages from the

point of view of certain people or groups of people. The final standard is social pressure, preferences and prejudices of people concerning so-called racially mixed marriages.

In terms of the law this receives a legal sanction. And from reasons of principle and moral reasons it is not justifiable because it degrades marriage to something over which outsiders have the final power of decision making.

#### Ban

If you ask us whether the color criterion is an acceptable standard for solemnization of marriage, then the issue of the Mixed Marriage Law becomes even more problematic. Usually a variety of arguments are raised in favor of this criterion.

One of these--often used in the past and at present fortunately not generally used anymore--is that "bastardy" is a form of degeneration which should be forbidden. This argument is a form of crude racism because it uses the idea of race superiority/race inferiority. We could call this the "blood-argument."

Related to it--be it in a more sophisticated form--is the argument that the identity of a nation suffers because of mixed marriages. This argument is based on several suppositions.

#### All of Them

Thus it supposes that the identity of a nation is not only related to values and culture but also to color. What is really meant by identity is "white identity." One could call it the "ideological argument."

If this is accepted as a fundamental point of view--which is often the case--then all mixed marriages should be rejected--whether they are solemnized here or abroad.

Moreover: Consistently applying this "principle" will lead to the absurd situation where solemnization of marriage will have to be preceded by a race origin test. Actually it is a matter of fact that that many white people in South Africa will have a problem in that case!

This type of absurdity is usually met with the argument that maintaining one's identity supposes a certain absorption margin. How that margin can be set is not clear.

This also supposes beforehand that there will be a large increase in mixed marriages, a supposition which makes the point of view that especially Afrikaners value their identity, somewhat ridiculous.

## Indication

If Afrikaners really value their identity as much as proponents of this law contend, they would certainly not need a law to protect themselves. The value they attach to their identity is supposed to function as a sufficient social exclusion mechanism.

The number of mixed marriages which occurred in the past before the law was accepted, as well as the negligible number of marriages between for instance Afrikaners and English-speaking people, is an indication of the power of social mechanisms.

Another objection to the "ideological argument" is that it starts from an organicism theory of society where the entity is considered to be more important than the component parts. Therefore they speak in the name of everybody.

A third type of argument we could call the "social-practical argument." In this argument the social implications of marriages across color boundaries in South Africa, the adjustment problems awaiting parents and children, etc. are pointed out.

It must be admitted that these practical circumstances have to be taken into account. Practical circumstances, however, can never--especially not from a Biblical perspective--be put forward as justification, because whoever does that, actually uses "sin" as an argument in favor of the continuation of "sin".

## All Mixed-Up

What is required is an effort to change unacceptable marriage perceptions and practices. It is actually a matter of course that the church can play a large role in this and that it should teach a tenable marriage concept to its members by way of its preaching of the word.

After all, the church cannot start from what is acceptable or unacceptable to the people. Even less can the church let the people's prejudices be what they are.

If this does happen, the church will get all mixed up with its message of salvation and propitiation if circumstances which have been sanctioned by the church, are changed through the intervention of other authorities.

It is a personal point of view that the color criterion cannot serve as a standard for solemnization of marriage. Neither the Church nor the state can use it as justification to interfere in a matter which is primarily the responsibility of two people before God.

This criterion is a form of color discrimination which is indefensible on Christian principles. And this is discrimination because a standard is used here which does not apply to the matter concerned.

## Idea

From a Biblical perspective this criterion is based on an unjustifiable view of mankind. For, man is judged by his external characteristics--the color of his skin, the curls in his hair, etc.

It ignores the biblical idea of equality of all [in italics] people as images of God, an idea which has to be given concrete form in practice by doing justice to all people and respecting their dignity. There is no doubt that the Mixed Marriage Law and Article 16 of the Vice Act do not do this.

The law and article are also questionable for another reason. For, it gives the state the right to interfere in one of man's most intimate concerns and that, on the basis of prejudice and preference of one certain group of people.

If it is acceptable that the state can interfere in individual lives of people on the basis of irrelevant criteria and besides, can do it in an inconsistent way--as for instance illustrated by the fact that only sexual intercourse between people of different colors is defined as "punishable vice"--it must also be accepted that the state has the right to interfere in all other matters affecting the individual.

Whoever accepts this, does not accept democracy and gives supreme power to the state. The entailing erosion in relation to individual responsibility will have catastrophic consequences for our society.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEW INITIATIVE IN POLITICS OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Strength of Consensus

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 14 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] It has been obvious for some time now that those involved in the new initiative in the politics of Southwest Africa found each other in some special way and that they are now progressing step by step in this process of achieving coherence.

It surely will surprise no one to hear that no problems have emerged thus far about which a vote was taken and a majority vote had to be forced.

The men have discussed and reasoned with each other until they have reached the point of general agreement.

And thus they spontaneously arrived at the procedure of consensus even before they themselves decided that decisions would be made upon that basis.

Now that it has been made known that the first decision was a procedural one, namely that of decision by consensus, one feels like saying: splendid.

But after voicing that feeling, it is perhaps necessary to come around to reconsider this matter of procedure critically.

1. The practice of consensus rarely causes problems among persons with a common philosophy and common goals. They find each other easy to get along with, at most they have to make adjustments to an initial standpoint. They very rarely have to replace one standpoint with another.

2. Where consensus cannot work is in a situation where it presupposes the right of veto. The reason for this failure of consensus with veto right is obvious: not a decision, but the consensus itself is vetoed.

3. Consensus--as has been proved in the course of the last years within the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance)--works very well as long as it is conceived in a dynamic and positive manner. This implies at least two elements:

It implies that the apparent majority backing a standpoint conscientiously considers how to accommodate the minority;

And this implies that the apparent minority tries its best to live with the majority.

The result is the finding of the most satisfactory decision which will lead to coherence, or something like that.

The best analogy to clarify this point is marriage. In a normal, healthy marriage there is no dictator or veto. Still, the "parties" meet each other somewhere at an acceptable point. Or stronger yet, they meet at a point which they support with dedication and diligence.

Transferred to politics, it appears that this desire to be together, this desire to help each other, not only constitutes no danger, but it is a special guarantee that no wrong or willful decisions will be made.

It appears that a party which truly cannot be satisfied, despite this desire to become accustomed to each other, simply must withdraw from the system of consensus.

If it does not, in the final analysis its attitude means a freezing of the decision-making process. And in reality it winds up dictating to others--even if it is in a negative regard.

We do not believe that the parties which have progressed to the present point will have problems with each other. And the parties that wish to cooperate but have not yet begun to participate, will soon discover that the tradition of consensus which has already become established will be quite a pleasant one to join.

Consensus--free consensus--is something powerful, and very safe.

#### Monologue or Dialogue

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 20 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] The decision made by the Executive Council of the National Party of Southwest Africa regarding possible participation in the multi-party conference is something, even if it isn't very much.

In substance the Executive Council has decided to remain uninvolved in the extremely important phase of formation which is currently taking place, but to reconsider its position when the steering committee of the participating parties has agreed upon its goals and working procedures.

The members of the Executive Council can consider the following at their leisure (a leisure which they permit themselves):

- 1) It is of course truly delightful--a luxury!--to allow other parties to do the groundwork, and then, at the last moment, when the table has been set, to show up with the conditions for the menu.
- 2) It could only be advantageous for the National Party of Southwest Africa to become involved in the process as soon as possible and not as late as possible. There are good reasons that the parties which have found each other already, first have started a general discussion before the ranks are opened for the acceptance of new participants.

But this is now the appropriate time for "newcomers" to join in and, so to speak, be completely involved in the formation of a framework within which the discussions are going to take place.

- 3) No less than twice have the press releases of the Executive Council stated that the party's "well known standpoints" and "familiar standpoint" will be a primary condition for participation in the planned multi-party conference.

This kind of judgment in advance, this kind of invariable standpoint, is something dangerous for dialogue within a democracy. Perhaps this is best clarified by means of Van Wyk Louw's excellent formulation about "receptiveness" in a discussion:

"But then another kind of vision can occur to a person. Perhaps this happens the day when for the first time you are engaged in a deep conversation with an opponent--a conversation not to convince, but to understand each other."

It would appear that the Southwest National Party's entire attitude is one of wanting to convince, not of wanting to understand.

- 4) The Southwest National Party believes in absolutes; everyone who follows that party's statements knows that. And this affliction with absolutes is exactly what makes the NP such a poor conversation partner. This party can well need the following statement by van Louw:

"And I say again: At least we can keep our basic concepts clear and sincere; and keep our eyes open for the relative truth of another's concepts, and for the extreme relativity of our own.

"And one thing remains a vital condition for us: the dialogue must not be cut off. The free exchange of opinions is the air without which we cannot live..."

The National Party of Southwest Africa will come much further if it has fewer "well-known standpoints" and if it remains willing to confront those which are worthwhile with healthy suspicion.

The problem of a great national thinker such as Louw is the possibility that dialogue will stop; the problem of the small National Party of Southwest Africa is to have its say--not in a monologue, but in a dialogue. Political monologue is simply unsuitable in a democracy.

SOUTH AFRICA

NGK SYNOD DECISION FOR OPEN CHURCH EXAMINED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Liberating"]

[Text] The historical decision of the West-Kaapland Synod of the NGK church (Dutch Reformed Church) that worship services and membership should be open to all believers irrespective of race and color, could be the beginning of a chastening program we have been waiting for a very long time.

With this we have turned off the road which had been taken in 1857 already when "because of the weakness of some people" people turned to forming separate churches and the eventual theological and ideological defense of apartheid as being defensible and justifiable on basis of the Bible.

The message is clear: The Church can no longer combine and defend a piece of pseudo-gospel under the banner of the Gospel. Faith in Christ and the Gospel are central. Not race or color.

If the government approves of bringing about and maintaining a separation of people for the sake of practical reality, preservation of law and order or whatever reason, then it is its right and it must accept responsibility for it and tolerate theological criticism of it. It is after all its task to reign over everybody. But then it is not up to the Church to try to justify such an ideology with the Scriptures as had been done for so long with dedication.

This distinction has clearly been put into words now, also its practical implications which can end the suffocating entanglement of theology and ideology. And this is liberating.

The Church is moving steadily; according to some too steadily. But the Church never turns back. Also from the road taken which will be criticized, it will never be able to turn back.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LONG-TERM COOPERATION OF NEIGHBORING STATES ON WATER NEEDED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 27 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Dries Jensen: "Neighboring States Must Help With Water"]

[Text] South Africa should negotiate with its neighboring states to obtain from them the 4,000 million cubic meters of water which, within 40 years, it will need yearly in its PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersroad Vereeniging industrial area) complex and which it will not be able to provide from its own resources.

Yesterday at a water symposium Prof D. C. Midgley, a well-known authority on water, said that water and power can be imported and exported among southern African states according to a cooperative plan.

He thinks that the time has come that their water and electricity be exported to us which should be much more profitable than the export of their labor to us.

It will be more profitable to postpone the third and fourth phases of the Tugela-Vaal connection and to continue the Lesotho highland plan. At the same time the big river in the north has to be taken into consideration.

This means that Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa have to agree on trading water and later electricity too.

The central part of South Africa is the only area in the country which in the long run would suffer from a water shortage. The other areas such as South West and South Kaapland can be taken care of with desalinated seawater and fresh iceberg water at a competitive price.

He pointed out that the water supply of the country decreases as the demand for water increases, because of deposits at dams.

This makes it necessary that storage plans have to be completed long before they are actually needed but not too long because then deposits will form.

Dr O.O. Hart of the Water Research Commission said that the limited water supply of the Republic necessitates early planning to meet the water needs of the growing population and agriculture and industry.

Industry will claim an ever increasing share of the water and therefore, short-, medium- and long-term strategies have to be developed to ensure that water will be utilized as well as possible.

Its first phase is to include industrial and waste water in the classification of industry. The second phase is to determine the average national specific water consumption and waste water quality for each product.

Phase three covers the definition of the best available technology--to be economically feasible--for waste water treatment for recycling.

The last phase is the introduction of a national policy concerning water consumption and disposal of waste water.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BONN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOTSWANA REFUGEES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 31 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Bonn's Share"]

[Text] The talks which are being held now to make it possible for the Herero tribesmen living in Botswana, to return to South West Africa, should not only be conducted by the South West administration or the South African Government. Bonn ought to be involved too.

This is a large repatriation project which will mean that 38,000 tribesmen will cross the border to be united with their people in South West Africa.

Maybe the people who in those days were responsible for the extermination and expulsion of the Herero's, should foot the bill for the repatriation project: the West German Government.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl may have many other problems but he should still accept responsibility for the misdeeds the troops of Kaiser Wilhem II committed in then German South West Africa.

Especially Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Genscher should get involved in it. After all, he is a man concerned about human rights.

It may be achieved that the bill is presented to him personally--and that he produces the check.

One might say as a gesture of a former colonial power now paying its debt.

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MODDERFONTEIN COMMANDO OPENS NEW HEADQUARTERS

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 83 p 22

[Text] Modderfontein Commando is tasked with the protection of the biggest manufacturer of explosives in the world; the Modderfontein Dynamite factory as it is best known. During the last war the factory was protected by a unit of the National Volunteer Battalion (NVB). The NVB was a very large organisation that operated on a national scale and was made up of 'Keymen' and other volunteers who for various reasons were unable to volunteer for full-time service with the Union Defence Force.

In 1946 the NVB units were stood down and it was in 1969 that the Modderfontein Commando was formed as an Urban Commando to be converted in early 1980 into one of the first fully fledged industrial Commandos with the task of protecting the massive sprawling complex of Modderfontein.

Manpower for the Commando is largely drawn from men working for AECI who have a military commitment and they are backed up by volunteers from other sources. The Commando's table of establishment has a Headquarters Company that is tailor-made to meet its commitments and four large Companies.

These are supported by a small full time element that runs the administration and logistical needs of the unit.

Opening the new Commando Headquarters complex the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan complimented AECI on their support for the Commando and said that provision of R350,000 for the year 1983 to cover the running costs and capital improvements for Modderfontein Commando was a display of civic responsibility that was most commendable. It also illustrated that the private sector was prepared to bear its share of the burden of defence and support the SADF. He also said that he hoped that other industrial enterprises that are protected by the Modderfontein Commando will now be inspired to make a contribution to the welfare of the men who guard their assets. In describing the facilities provided by AECI at the new Headquarters, the Minister said that if a soldier was expected to train for 16 hours a day then perform other duties something other than the bare necessities were required if vigilance and high morale are to be sustained. These new headquarters provide a place where he can relax and recharge his energies before his next tour of duties. A true home from home.

CSO: 3400/308

**ISRAEL REPORTEDLY EMBARRASSED BY LINKS WITH HOMELANDS GOVERNMENTS**

**Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 83 p 6**

**[Editorial]**

**[Text]**

**THE government of Israel has to show some concern about the manner in which homeland leaders are making that country their happy hunting ground.**

The visits to Israel, official or not, by assorted leaders from the homelands, including Chief Lucas Mngope and President Lennox Sebe are becoming alarmingly regular. What gives these visits point is the way in which President Sebe seems to be flying in and out of that country.

The Ciskei has not endeared itself to observers here and abroad, both because of its status and the way in which it shamelessly follows some of the more disturbing security measures. There have been vicious detentions, the latest being the locking up of Father Smangaliso Mkhathsha that has received international notice.

Reports have it that the government of Israel is becoming "embarrassed" by the persistent reports linking it with homelands governments. A spokesman for the Foreign Office there has specifically denied that Israel is giving assistance to any of these territories, something that has to be taken with a certain amount of scepticism.

It is also significant at this point in time that even America has warned her nationals not to stop over in the Ciskei, because of that government's lack of control over its security forces.

Israel says it is a democratic country and cannot see itself refusing to host people from other countries, whoever they may be. "What can we do? This is a democratic country. If you drive around Tel Aviv with a Monte Carlo flag on your car, you can do so," a Foreign Office spokesman is reported as saying.

Be that as it may, Israel does seem to be fraternising with some abandon with countries of dubious reputation these days. The homelands are not recognised internationally and it is not always easy for nationals of these territories to get passports into many countries.

The Ciskei is getting much respectability from Israel and that government should take note of that. It also reflects on Israel's credentials when it can have visitors from places like the Ciskei where democracy has been crushed into the ground. It must be common knowledge to the Israeli Government that the Ciskei, like Venda, is

**perhaps the worst of the so-called independent black states in the southern African region.**

**The sooner people like President Sebe are brought to heel and the sooner they realise that respectability from the world demands certain responsibilities from its leaders, the better.**

**It has become something of a hazard for South Africans, including Xhosas, to travel freely in the Ciskei. There is no reason why these leaders should not wish to travel around as freely as they wish when they are denying others the same rights in the country of their birth.**

**The fact that such civil liberties are denied certain people simply because they do not see eye to eye with the homelands, is no good reason to detain them or harass them in this manner. It is about time that countries like Israel took stock of these things and rectified them.**

CSO: 3400/308

EIGHT SA STUDENTS TO WORK IN ISRAEL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 83 p 10

[Text]

EIGHT senior science students from universities in South Africa have been invited by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel to work there as vacation assistants.

They are: Mr N J Berman, department of physics, University of Cape Town; Miss C L Davis, department of microbiology, University of Cape Town; Miss R A Dorrington, department of microbiology, University of Cape Town; Miss C Ehlers, Institute of Polymer Science, University of Stellenbosch; Mr D Pillay, department of microbiology, University of Durban-Westville; Miss A L Reysenbach, department of microbiology, University of Cape Town; Miss K P Usdin, department of microbiology, University of Cape Town. Miss T Whistler, department of microbiology, Rhodes University.

They will be away for a period of eight to 10 weeks.

Professor S S Israelstam, executive director of the SA Society of the Weizmann Institute of Science, said the society, under its science exchange scheme, had awarded these students travel and subsistence grants to enable them to visit the institute during the next few months where they would be working in the well-equipped laboratories under the supervision of scientists of international repute.

During their stay they will not only be learning important research procedures and techniques, but will also be able to attend lectures and seminars on campus.

Since 1977 when this science exchange scheme was inaugurated, 45 senior students from SA universities have benefited by working in various fields of research at the Weizmann Institute of Science. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/308

DETAILS ON MICROLIGHT AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Nov 83 p 13

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

In a breakthrough for the small but booming microlight aircraft industry, Murray and Roberts associate Court Helicopters has signed a deal with Johannesburg microlight designer Mr Edwin Sochen to make Mr Sochen's Phoenix craft.

Court plans initially to make "10 to 20" of the craft a month at its plant at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport. The first should be completed at the end of December or the beginning of January.

Projects manager Mr Bob Thompson said he had spent eight months studying every type of microlight aircraft available in the world, and "the Phoenix was the best for this market".

CRUISING SPEED

The Phoenix CII will be a two-seater, dual-control aircraft with several unusual features which will bring its weight to 143 kg, just below the 150 kg cut-off point, beyond which an aircraft is not a microlight.

Unlike most microlights, it will have full instrumentation, struts instead of wires, and suspension.

The engine, a 52 hp Rotax, will be stronger than those of most microlights. Cruising speed will be about 65 km/h. Most microlights cost between R6 000 and R7 000. The Phoenix CII will cost R7 500.

Mr Sochen, who first flew the Phoenix competitively in the Johannesburg-to-Durban microlight rally, which formed part of The Star/Sigma 1 000 km marathon race earlier this year, said it took him a few hours to make up his mind about the Court Helicopters offer. This included partnership in the Phoenix venture.

He will handle sales in the Transvaal and Natal. Court will look after the Cape and Namibia. An agent has been appointed in the Free State.

"What makes me particularly excited is that Court Helicopters will have highly skilled people building the craft," he said.

"All along I've wanted the Phoenix to be the safest on the market. Now it's going to be the first to be made with stringent controls, by Department of Civil Aviation-approved engineers."

Mr Thompson said 500 sq m of space in Court's rotary aircraft hangar had been set aside for making the Phoenix.

The fact that microlight aircraft were fairly strictly controlled in South Africa — new regulations came into effect on October 1 — would help sales by increasing safety, he said.

"Microlights here are part of aviation in general, in contrast to their image overseas.

"In the US and the UK you can go into a shop, buy the box of parts, put your aircraft together, then go flying and wrap yourself round a pine tree, all without anyone objecting."

Mr Alan Blain, editor of Aeronews and public relations officer for the microlight section of the Aero Club of South Africa, said microlights were "the biggest single boom industry in the country at the moment".

In the past 18 months the number of models on the market had trebled.

He believed the Phoenix's emphasis on safety would attract many people with pilots' licences to microlights.

"What will also help is that under the new regulations 50 percent of the

hours logged on microlights can be used towards renewing a private pilot's licence and that 25 hours of microlight flying time can be used towards obtaining a private pilot's licence.

#### EXPORT POTENTIAL

"This will reduce the cost of a private pilot's licence by almost a third, and immediately make flying a far more attractive proposition for many people."

Court Helicopters MD Mr Aat Slot said considerable research had been done into the export potential of the Phoenix.

"However, it's a little early in the day to be thinking about that. We'll begin by concentrating on the South African market."

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## IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH TRADE STRESSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Nov 83 p 11M

[Text]

**LONDON** — South Africa remains one of Britain's most important trading partners, certainly its most important in Africa.

This is emphasised by Britain's latest trade statistics, which show that in September the UK bought goods valued at R146.5 million from South Africa and sold goods worth R152.5 million to South Africa.

In the first nine months of this year, Britain's imports from South Africa were R1 051 million. Its exports to South Africa were R1 347 million.

The nearest any African country came to this level of trade was Nigeria, to which Britain sent goods worth R994 million and from which Britain imported goods worth R538 million in the first nine months of the year.

South Africa was a better customer for British goods than Canada (R1 076 million imported from Britain), Japan (R1 038.6 million imported from Britain), Australia (R1 185 million imported from Britain), India (R1 016 million imported from Britain) and the Soviet Union (R603 million imported from Britain).

British trade with other Southern African countries in the first nine months of the year was negligible by comparison with South Africa's:

Angola (imports from Britain of R20.5 million, exports of R9.9 million), Zambia (R70.89 million and R73.5 mil-

lion), Zimbabwe (R79.7 million and R75.2 million), Mozambique (R44.1 million and R11.5 million), Botswana (R4.3 million and R34.5 million), Lesotho (R2.7 million and R0.37 million), Swaziland (R4.76 million and R31.63 million) and Namibia (R3.27 million and R99 million).

South Africa provided Britain with a variety of raw materials and manufactured products.

The following statistics reflect Britain's trade with South Africa in terms of the standard international trade classification:

- Food and live animals chiefly for food: R217.8 million imported from South Africa and R28.6 million exported to South Africa.
- Beverages and tobacco: R3.15 million and R45.77 million.
- Crude materials, inedible, except fuels: R440.88 million and R20.64 million.
- Minerals, fuels, lubricants and related matters: R6.27 million and R3.87 million.
- Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes: R0.27 million and R2.04 million.
- Chemicals and related products: R17.28 million and R219.5 million.
- Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material: R211.44 million and R158.1 million.

The imports in the final category include gold coins from South Africa worth R28.11 million.

ORGANIZATION OF MASS JUM'AH MEETING ANNOUNCED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 21 Oct-3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Under the command of the Holy Qur'an (sura 3: 103-105) and the Ahadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW), the courageous, noble and devoted Muslims of the early times of Islam spread the spirit and law of Allah, as expressed in the all-encompassing Deen-ul-Islam, far beyond the horizons to China in the East and Spain in the West.

Unfortunately, the story is very different today. A fragmented and divided Ummah is being humiliated at the hostile hands of the unbelievers — and the Muslims of South Africa are a perfect example of this disunity.

It was this tragic state of affairs that motivated some concerned Muslims to attempt to overcome the causes of disunity and to inject new blood into the local Ummah so that they may rise once again to the same heights of excellence as their forefathers. (See MUSLIM NEWS September 16).

Some of the steps that the concerned group of Muslims wish to take in consolidating the unity of the Ummah are:

- The breaking of barriers between Muslim organisations, associations, groups of Ulema of differing and, often, conflicting viewpoints;
- The building of bridges between the fragmented and segregated sections of the Ummah;
- The implementation of mechanism for groups, organisations and associations to work together on points of agreement and excuse one another on points of disagreement.

At one of the many meetings held

to develop this concept of unity, a resolution was taken that the following plan of action be implemented as a stepping stone to this much-needed unity:

'We hereby resolve to organise a mass Jum'ah on Friday December 16, 1983 to be followed on Saturday and Sunday (December 17 and 18) by a conference on Islam.'

The theme of the conference will be unity, highlighting two major aspects: education and economics.

The conference will also discuss means of creating a unified mechanism to tackle the problem of disunity.

The venues for the mass Jum'ah and conference have not been finalised.

The concerned Muslims spearheading the unity moves appeal to all Muslims — organisations and individuals — to make known their feelings about the current efforts towards unity. They also look forward to the participation of all Muslims in organising the mass Jum'ah and the unity conference.

(Views and suggestions may be addressed to Readers' Forum, Muslim News, PO Box 17, Athlone 7760)

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COURAGEOUS ACTS OF MUSLIMS IN LEBANON HAILED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 21 Oct-3 Nov 83 p 16

[Editorial: "Lebanon: 'Carnage' or 'Courage'"]

[Text]

**The blasting of the quarters of the American and French troops in Beirut over the weekend has been met with the predictable response by the Western media. The headlines screamed 'carnage', 'massacre' and 'terrorism'.**

The exact identity of the persons responsible for the blasts is unknown but there is no doubt that Muslims in Lebanon, who oppose the presence of foreign troops in their country and who were the only ones valiantly fighting back the zionist invasion last year, see the actions of the drivers of the explosive-laden trucks as courageous acts of martyrdom.

As Shaikh Shams-Eddin, a leading 'alim in Lebanon declared on the Day of Ashura (Muharram 10), 'It's all-out war. We are determined to drive out the zionist invaders as well as those maintaining the unjust status quo in Lebanon (referring to the so-called peacekeeping forces).'

**It is an historical fact that the Muslims of Lebanon have been in the forefront in the struggle against colonialism and, in fact, opposed to the very bitter end the artificial boundaries drawn by the French in 1920 aimed at offsetting a Muslim majority in the area. This resulted in the persecution of the Muslims in a country that was proud of its 'capitalist multi-party' status accorded to it by the West.**

The courageous acts of the Muslims in Lebanon against the zionists and other forces trying to maintain the status quo and the privileged position of the capitalist class at the expense of the exploited Muslims is a positive manifestation of the revolutionary heritage of their forefathers who stood up to colonialism.

While the United States of America may be throwing its weight around by invading a tiny nation of only 110000 people in the Caribbean, the

**Muslims of Lebanon have proven — as their Iranian counterparts did in 1979 and the Afghans are presently doing — that no superpower can arrogate to itself the right to suppress the revolutionary ideology of Islam.**

**The Muslims of Lebanon rely on the promise of Allah to those who strive to uphold His Deen:**

*And another (favour will He bestow) which ye do love, - help from Allah and a speedy victory. So give the Glad Tidings to the Believers.*

*(LXI:13)*

CSO: 3400/308

**BOYCOTT OF LIBERTY LIFE GATHERS FORCE**

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Thami Mazwai and Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

**THE boycott against Liberty Life "associates" intensified this week with the distribution of pamphlets calling for a boycott of Sales House, a major clothing shop dealing with the black community.**

The pamphlets also repeated a call for the boycott of the United Building Society, a campaign which has been going on for the past two weeks.

In an interview this week a spokesman for the Insurance and Assurance Workers' Union of South Africa (IAWUSA), claimed his organisation had successfully mobilised a number of account holders at the Dube branch, Soweto, of the UBS to withdraw their accounts.

A spokesman for the UBS yesterday denied

the claims.

Sales House, a member of the Edgars Group, has also reacted to the campaign by stating that it is not an associate of Liberty Life. A statement issued by the company said: "Neither Sales House or any member of the Edgars Group is in any way a party to the dispute between Liberty Life and IAWUSA or any other union."

In its pamphlets IAWUSA states that Liberty Life workers have been on strike for the past two months because of a demand that their union be recognised. "It is our belief that the exploitation, degradation and discrimination we experience at work can be ended through a union of our own choice," it states.

CSO: 3400/308

NUM SCHEDULES SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS IN WELKOM

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

**THE 55 000-strong National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) is to make important decisions affecting black miners at its second annual congress to be held in Welkom on December 10.**

The union's assistant general secretary, Mr Mokheseng Maloka, said that more than 1 000 delegates from approximately eight regions were expected to attend the congress.

NUM, which is the first trade union to be recognised by the Chamber of Mines, has rapidly grown since its inception last year — from 16 000 to 55 000 this year.

Since its recognition by the Chamber, the

union has signed recognition agreements with 16 mining industries which include the coal, gold, Teba, Rand Refinery and Ergo mines, according to Mr Maloka.

"We hope to sign recognition agreements with other mines, including a shop steward agreement before the end of the year. Our membership is growing rapidly."

Mr Maloka said the congress would address itself to a number of issues affecting the miners, including job reservation which was still rife in the industry.

The union has been effective in averting a strike at Rand Refinery involving about 250 workers.

CSO: 3400/308

PFP: WHITES GAVE GOVERNMENT MANDATE TO IMPLEMENT REFORMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 83 p 4

[Text]

THE Government received a strong mandate from Whites to implement its proposed new constitution. This was a political reality the Progressive Federal Party had to accept and adapt to, its leaders, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

I believe we must act positively and constructively after the referendum," he said in his opening address at the PFP's two-day federal congress in Johannesburg.

The flaws in the constitution which the party had pointed out and other objections had in no way lost their validity, but the PFP had to work positively within the framework of the new dispensation which the Government was determined to implement.

"Our dedication to the cause for real reform must be stronger and bigger than our objections to the constitution," he said.

"We must investigate every possibility to see if the momentum for reform can be strengthened. This is the first task on the PFP agenda."

The PFP's immediate task was much easier than that of the government, which now had the responsibility of implementing the next phase of the constitutional plan.

This was, naturally, to obtain demonstrative and significant support for the new constitution from the Coloured and Asian population groups.

"This is not going to be easy and I want to make it clear that the PFP and myself particularly, do not intend to make the task any more difficult," said Dr Slabbert.

Dr Slabbert said the PFP had maintained throughout the constitutional process that there was no reason why Coloureds and Asians should not be tested in exactly the same way as Whites had been.

"I don't believe the PFP should interfere in this process of negotiation or play a hampering role, but the validity crisis of the new constitution is, and remains, the central problem in our politics."

—Sapa.

CSO: 3400/308

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

SASA THANKS SPONSORS--The South African Students' Association notes with deep gratitude the financial and moral support of all its sponsors and assures them that 'every cent obtained has been put to use in the best possible way.' The funds received were used to launch some very important projects and these included: the Islamic Awareness Programme, Student Publications, Student Leadership Training Programme, Da'wah work and public seminars. However, the organisation is now embarking on a much broader and challenging programme of Islamization and this would once again require the financial backing and moral support of the public. Sasa has the following projects in mind: To promote an understanding of Islam and to develop super-consciousness amongst Muslims; To work towards the development of one educational system for all madaris and other Islamic institutions of learning; To develop a proper understanding of the Qur'an, Sunnah and Hadith and the role of the Khutbah; Da'wah through projects, a National Publications Directorate and a unitary Muslim media; Leadership training and skill development amongst Muslims. All donations and enquiries may be addressed to: The Treasurer, South African Students' Association, PO Box 74, Crawford 7700. [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 21 Oct 83 21 Oct-3 Nov 83 p 16]

COMMUNITY ELECTION BOYCOTT--Major trade union movements have joined the anti-community council campaign by asking workers to boycott the forthcoming elections which they maintain support apartheid. The movements are the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) and the independent Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (CCAWUSA). In pamphlets distributed in the city, CUSA says it wishes to call on its members to boycott the forthcoming community council elections because they are "not in the interests of workers." The union says it endorses the call of the Soweto Anti-Community Council Committee to boycott the elections. SAAWU's national organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabas, said they supported the anti-community council campaign by various committees in the country. The union will in future mobilise this idea through shop stewards in various industries and distribute pamphlets, Mr Barnabas said. CCAWUSA's general secretary, Mrs Emma Mashinini said that they supported those who were against the council elections. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Nov 83 p 3]

MUSLIMS 'SECURITY RISK'--A post advertised in a local daily newspaper is not available to Muslims 'because of security reasons.' This was confirmed when Muslim News spoke to Mr Alan Sloan of Drafthire (Pty) Ltd, an employment agency that had placed an advertisement in the newspaper on October 17 for an electrical design draughtsman. The advertisement did not mention any special requirements but when a Muslim News reader replied to the advertisement he was told that two special requirements for the job were that the applicant had to be a South African and non-Muslim. Mr Sloan told Muslim News that his client, whose name he could not disclose for professional reasons, had specifically requested that the applicant be a non-Muslim 'because of security reasons.' Mr Sloan was unable to elaborate. Just before going to press, we were able to confirm that the firm advertising the post is Engineering Management Services (Cape) (Pty) Ltd, a member of the Murray and Roberts construction group. The firm's general manager, Mr Steven Hraber, was not available for comment. [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 21 Oct-3 Nov 83 p 1]

U'HAGE PIPELINE--The first pipe of a 10.6-kilometre pipeline that will eventually deliver extra water to Jitenhage was laid at Perseverance this week. The 700-metre pipe is of a special design cast iron, internally coated with cement and externally with a zinc coating with overlaid bitumen. Part of the bush from Perseverance to the main Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage road has already been cleared. The water will eventually be pumped into Scheepers Dam outside Uitenhage. The operation will be completed by next June. The Town Engineer of Uitenhage, Mr Ben Govoni, said that when complete there would be enough storage space for water in Uitenhage to last until the turn of the century. The municipality was also considering a dam that would store water from the existing Groendal Dam when it overflowed. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 4 Nov 83 p 4]

GERMAN BUSINESS INKS--German businessmen are eager and willing to set up links with South Africa. When it comes to expansion, they feel "there is nowhere else to go." This was disclosed after a tour of 29 cities in West Germany by senior executives of the SA-German Chamber of Trade and Industry. Mr Achim Stracke, chief executive of the chamber, says he was astonished at the turnout by members of German chambers of commerce at meetings with the visitors from South Africa. "The main areas of interest were imports and exports, and the setting up of licensees in South Africa with emphasis on longer-term investment," says Mr Stracke. Some 80 percent of enquiries which were discussed represented potential new business for South Africa. "It came through very clearly that the interest in South Africa stemmed from the fact that expanding business in Germany really has nowhere else to go," says Mr Stracke. "The interest of German businessmen in black Africa and Latin America is declining, and they also tend to regard North America and Europe as stagnating areas so far as their expansion is concerned." But the Germans are also said to be critical of the response by South African business to the opportunities which exist with foreign groups. "We heard complaints in Germany which more or less said that even when excellent openings for business arise, some South Africans are very slow in replying to representation from Germany," he says. "Sometimes they don't even bother to reply." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Nov 83 p 12]

WOMEN POLICE TRAINING--The vigorous singing which accompanies all physical exercise at the Hammanskraal Police Training College has somewhat altered in pitch after the signing up of the college's first 20 women recruits. Otherwise there has been little change. The women recruits study and drill along with their 750 male counterparts and look forward to passing out with them on December 7. All 20 are members of the South African Police. But in January, when the next intake comes in, the first trainees from the homelands will swell the new female contingent to more than 100. They and the male recruits will be housed in recently completed residences built at a cost of almost R10 million. "You're in the police now" is the unspoken motto here and the women's living quarters are as simple and unadorned as the men's. On a Press tour of the new complex this week, the senior staff officer in charge of training, Major Pat Ellis, said it cost the State R6 500 to put each recruit through 5 and 1/2 months of training. Women had the same instruction--in subjects such as law, musketry and first aid--as the men and their kit was the same. However, only single women can apply for training although married men are accepted. This was largely because of the lack of creche facilities and the shortage of married quarters, Major Ellis said. Recruits of both sexes must be between the ages of 18 and 35. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Nov 83 p 5M]

LEYLAND GEARBOXES ORDERED--United Transport Holdings has placed a R1-m order with SCG South Africa for 100 fully automatic GB 400 hydraulic gearboxes to be fitted to 100 new Leyland Victory Mark II buses. The order follows the purchase of 60 GB 400 hydraulic gearboxes by the Durban Transport Management Board at a cost of over R500 000. These will also be fitted to 60 new Leyland buses. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 4 Nov 83 p 11]

DOMESTIC REDUCTION-GEAR UNITS--Reduction-gear units are now being manufactured locally by Glacier Bearings of Elandsfontein. The basic range sizes P1 to P7 of Glacier Poweratio transmissions are all manufactured to the British standard specification 4517:1969. The range has been strengthened greatly by the addition of three heavy-duty sizes (P8/P10). Engineering Week [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 4 Nov 83 p 11]

TURNOUT FOR LOCAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS--The average percentage poll in the town council election in Lekhoa in the Vaal Triangle yesterday was 14.7, but the percentage varied sharply from ward to ward. The highest percentage poll was the 42.9 recorded in one of the Sharpville wards, and the lowest was 3.1 in the ward in Bophelong. The percentage poll at Sebokeng, the biggest town in the area, varied from 26.7 to 4.7. It's believed that heavy rains and the activities of groups opposed to the elections had an influence on the voting. At Evaton, where there was polling in only four of the 11 wards, the percentage poll was 5.1. The assistant chief commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Development in the Free State region, Mr (Dannie Mulder), said he was highly satisfied with the percentage poll of 34.5 recorded in the town council election at (Seasaville) near Kroonstad yesterday. It was double the percentage poll recorded in the previous community council election in the area. [Text] [MB301312 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Nov 83]

SWAZILAND RAILWAY CONTRACT--The Swaziland Railways awarded a contract of 20 million rand to Murray & Robert Roads and Earthworks (M&R R&E) to construct a new 93 km long railway. The new railway will connect the existing railway line at Mpaka to a new line to be built by the South African Transport Service (SAV). The SAV railway line consists of 65 km of rails between Komatipoort and Mananga. Mr. Ron McLennan, president of M&R R&E, says that this is the largest financial contract ever awarded to his company. It does not happen often that a contractor gets the opportunity to build a complete railway line. A time frame of 2 years has been allowed for the project so that the railway line can be ready at the same time as the SAV line. In November of 1985 the two parts of the railway line will be put into use. Mr. McLennan says that it is the second big project his company does for the Swaziland Railways. The first one was the completion of the railway line between Oshoek and Goba, which is Swaziland's border between South Africa and Mozambique. The project, financed by South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation, will at the same time be a short-cut from the northeastern part of Transvaal to Richardsbaai. So, there will be much traffic on this line. [Text] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Oct 83 p 26] 12433

CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY DIRECTOR--Dr James Bull has been appointed the new chief director of the National Chemical Research Laboratory (NCRL) of the WNNR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research). He succeeds Dr P.R. Enslin who resigned at the end of October after having headed the laboratory since 1973. Dr Bull who was appointed research chemist at the NCRL in 1965, was head of the Organic Chemistry Department from 1973 to 1981 when he was appointed assistant director of the laboratory. In 1960 he received a M Sc degree in organic chemistry from the University of Natal after which he continued his studies at the University of Oxford on a state scholarship. He received his doctoral degree in 1964. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Nov 83 p 19] 12433

CSO: 3401/17

REPORT ON 1983 DROP IN EMPLOYMENT

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Nov 83 p 6

[Text]

**THE OVERALL**  
employment went down in 1982 compare to the two previous years, according to the Employment and Wages report published this week by the Central Statistical Office.

The report said, this came out after a check all industry groups and two groups were found to be responsible for this fall in employment.

"The first hardest hit was the agriculture and

agricultural services, and manufacturing industries.

An investigation was made into possible causes of the drop in employment in both these industry groups and it was found that both were victims of the year's world-wide recession, coupled with the recent spell of drought which hit Southern African countries, the report said.

The hardest hit of the two industry groups, the report said, was the agricultural industry which experienced 5.7 percent drop over the previous year in employment "and yet

agriculture alone accounts for about 33 percent of the economy in Swaziland, though it has shown some decline in the last two years in its share in the economy."

The report said while agriculture received its worst blow from the drought, it has also been affected by the world recession which affected all industries.

"The first problem so far in this industry is that it seemed to be loosing a number of establishments in the last two years, some going out of business while a lot of them were fast changing hands, some sold over

into Swazi National Land and some sold to

individuals whom we had difficulty in tracing", the report added.

The report pointed out of that a significant part of the loss came from genuine respondents mainly because of my drought and the recession.

"In the survey we discovered that a large number of farmers were recorded with very low numbers employed compared to previous years.

"When checking back with the employers more especially those who formerly employed more than 50 people; a number of them put the blame on the drought and some to both drought and recession." the report said.

It said, almost all the major sugar cane growers in the lowveld had lower employment sizes compared to previous years mainly because of the drought. While almost all cotton growers reduced their

employment sizes drastically; some even went out of business, it said.

The report further stated that the best suppliers of beef in the country reduced their working force as well. "They also blamed the recession and the drought and it was evident from everyone that beasts were dying in large numbers or growing thin throughout the country."

The other industry group that lost quite a lot in employment size

according to the report was the manufacturing industry. The world recession was also the major factor in this group. The drop in employment size was 15.6 percent compared to the previous year.

This group alone takes a share of 21 percent in the employment size in the country only second to agriculture.

"Generally this group imports materials from outside Swaziland and during a recession the materials are scarce and their prices rise. Such a phenomenon hits hard on manufacturing", the report said.

Most establishments belonging to this industry group laid off many workers, some were on the brink of col-

lapse while some virtually collapsed.

The report continued: "While agriculture and the manufacturing industry groups were the worst affected, the recession was the major factor in most other industry groups.

"In distribution, construction, transport, communications and others in general; its impact was obvious. Some places in these three groups went insolvent and were dissolved!"

CSO: 3400/314

OAU COMMISSION MEMBERS VISIT REFUGEE CAMP

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Khethiwe Simelane]

[Text]

**THREE members of the OAU Commission of 15 on Refugees in Africa, on Friday visited the Indzevane Refugee Camp in Big-Bend.**

The three who are the Ambassador A Blankson of Ethiopia, chairman of the OAU Commission of 15; Ambassador, Dr T.B Jokonya of Zimbabwe and Mr Ignatius Mponzi, OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa from Tanzania, arrived from Addis on Thursday to assess the situation of refugees in Swaziland.

Mr Mponzi said that they carried out an assessment in order to help the Southern Region countries—Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, as they keep the majority of refugees from South Africa.

"Our aim is to learn the problems that the refugees in

Swaziland are faced with in order to try and convince OAU member states with few refugees to assist these countries by taking some of the refugees into their countries. We also try to get them to assist in providing material assistance for those refugees who do not wish to leave the countries that have granted them refugee status," he said.

Mr Mponzi said that out of the 10 million refugees in the world, 5 million are in Africa with the majority in the Southern African countries. Swaziland has 7 000 refugees.

"Economically, the countries in Southern Africa are very weak as they are least developed. So OAU members states in spirit of burden sharing, had a conference in Austria where it was recommended that OAU members states which have few refugees should assist those countries which are over burdened by refugees," said Mr Mponzi.

The OAU members were introduced to the two chiefs at the Ndzevane settlement, Chief Matsenjwa and Chief Mngomezulu, who were said to be leaders of their people when they fled from South Africa.

The settlement, which is 6 000 ha, has 605 families living on it. Two thousand hectares are for ploughing where the refugees grow cotton.

The Project Coordinator, Mr Uffel Hanson, said: "After the ploughing has been done, as we have 16 tractors to do the job, portions of the field are divided among the families which become their responsibility."

Mr Blankson said: "We have all not experienced moving from our ancestral homes but we heard how the life pattern changes and how the journey to new life begins. We are grateful to the Swaziland Government for not only welcoming you here, but also for having given you the

facilities you have here. We believe very strongly that the courage that led you to pass the mountains to this country will see you through all the difficulties and bring you to success."

Those who accompanied the OAU members to the settlement are Mr Gareth Bhembe, Assistant Secretary (1) at the Deputy Prime Minister's Offices for the refugee section; Principal Secretary for the Deputy Prime Minister Mr Alpheaus Shabangu and the refugee councillor, Mr Mamba.

Ndzevane settlement has developed in the past years. With financial help from the United Nations, the refugees have put up a number of buildings-a community store, a photo

studio, radio repairs, barber shop and a market that has been recently built.

There is a big centre clinic for the community. The clinic has two consultation rooms and a dispensary. Cases like fractures and burns, are referred to the Good Shepherd Hospital in Siteki.

The UN built a primary school for the children at the settlement. There are 476 children attending and taught by 15 teachers.

According to the principal, Mr Agrippa Myeni, the school which was built for a double stream now has a problem of becoming a triple stream.

"We are getting more and more children wanting to enroll at the school and are at the same time running out of accommodation," he said.

CSO: 3400/314

## SWAZILAND

### OUA HAILS NATION'S 'SAFE REFUGEE' POLICY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Nov 83 p 3

#### [Text]

##### **THE Organisation of African United has hailed the Kingdom's policy of integrating South African refugees.**

An OAU official said this was the best way of protecting South African refugees from attacks by their country's forces.

The OAU Bureau for Refugees, Deputy Director, Mr I.C. Mpozi, told The Times: "Your country has chosen the best policy to protect South African refugees from naked attacks by the Pretoria regime. If they are living among the local people, South Africa will think twice before they hit civilian targets housing both refugees and the local population.

"But if you put refugees into camps, you make it very easy for South Africa to launch commando raids. This would be the surest way to send the South African refugees to their deaths at the hands of the unscrupulous South African military forces."

Mr Mponzi said South Africa knew that if her forces mounted Maseru-style raids, she exposed

herself to international condemnation. He said this was because the international community, including the big powers friendly to the Republic, would not approve the killing of innocent civilians.

"There is also the point that South African methods are well-known," Mr Mponzi said. "Once the liberation movements hit targets in South Africa, we know that Pretoria will retaliate against some of her neighbouring countries like Swaziland. Once there has been a strike inside South Africa, pressure can be brought to bear on South Africa by her powerful friends to desist from retaliatory measures which might result in the death of innocent civilians of the refugee host countries.

"If the refugees are in camps, there will be nothing to stop Pretoria attacking such open targets. South Africa is a military power to reckon with, and none of her black-ruled neighbours should delude themselves that they can stand up to that power."

Mr Mponzi said the South African refugees

themselves were not altogether immune from blame for the loss of life during retaliatory raids. He said there was unmistakable evidence that they were being infiltrated by South African agents.

"Take the case of Maseru last December. In one instance, ANC refugees were gunned down and their house burnt to ashes. The house next door was left untouched. This indicates that someone from within the ANC ranks sold out to the South African army. That commando unit knew exactly where their own people were staying. This is borne out by the fact that although most of the dead were alleged members of the ANC, the number of Basothos killed was comparatively low.

"One of the houses attacked was deep into Maseru and at the end of a very bumpy road. But the South African commandos were able to pick that house out and kill its occupants. So, the ANC must step-up its screening mechanism to ensure they are not infiltrated by agents of their

country's government."

Mr Mpozi said so far, Swaziland's integration policy had produced fairly good results. He hoped that the government would stick to this policy.

However, he pointed out that until South Africa changed its apartheid policy, the refugee problem would persist in Southern Africa.

Mr Mpozi is part of a three-man delegation which is holding discussions with government officials in Mbabane. The delegation is led by the Nigerian Ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr A. Blankson. The other member is the Zimbabwean Ambassador to Ethiopia, Dr T.B. Jokonya. They visited the Ndzvane settlement yesterday, accompanied by officials of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office. They are one of two missions OAU member countries.

Their team has already been to Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe they leave for Zambia today

Swaziland is a member of the Committee of Fifteen on Refugees

## BRIEFS

ROAD BLOCKS CONTINUE--Road blocks being mounted by police and soldiers could have an adverse affect on the economy. The chairman of the Hotel Association, Mr Gerald Saldeir, said yesterday he hoped the road blocks would not continue for long, because it could harm tourism. "If it is in the national interest, fine," Mr Sadleir said. "Otherwise tourism is bound to suffer. I have received six complaints already about these road blocks. "However, I must say that it has not yet resulted in cancellation of any bookings because the people in South Africa have not yet heard about them." The Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, would not comment on the matter until he had met the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimp. "I am meeting the Prime Minister tomorrow and this is one of the issues we will discuss. Already some people have complained about these road blocks. "I'll come back to you after I have seen the Prime Minister," he said. Mr Msibi refused to comment on complaints that some women passengers were being subjected to body searches. He said that was beyond his jurisdiction. Motorists say the searches are being conducted by members of the Umhlobo Swaziland Defence Force. Members of the public have complained that they are completely time-wasting. "You know, normally it takes, give or take, 30 minutes to get to Manzini," one motorist said. "But with these road blocks, you must plan on three hours from Mbabane to Manzini. Also, I can't understand how the security people operate. If they are looking for arms, they are not going to get them. As soon as people run into this queue, they simply turn around and go." The road blocks have been on since the day before the elections. Cars, buses--and even bicycles--have been stopped and searched. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Nov 83 p 1]

FOUR MORE ROYAL DETAINEES--The daughter of 60-day detainee Douglas Lukhele is being held at Mbabane police station. Mrs Bonisile Bello who is a business woman was picked up from her Mabeni South flat on Wednesday morning. A family member said Mrs Bello was taken by plainclothes police as she prepared to go to work in Manzini. Her husband could not be contacted for comment. It is also believed that two members of the Royal Family are being held at Mbabane police station. They are Prince Matatazela, an employee of Royal Swazi National Airways and the wife of another 60-day detainee, Prince Sulumlomo. Prince Matatazela was picked up from his Sikhobho Flats home in Mbabane on Tuesday evening. A member of his family said he was taken away by four plainclothes police. The wife of Prince

Sulumlomo Inkhosikati LaDvube was also picked up at her Mbabane home early this week. A fourth person, Princess Neane was also reported to be in police custody. She is a civil servant employed by the Department of Mines and Geological Surveys. A senior official at police headquarters confirmed the arrests, but could not give details. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Nov 83 p 1]

ILLEGAL MEAT FROM MOZAMBIQUE--The illegal smuggling of meat across the Mozambique-Swaziland border has led to the complete closure of dipping tanks close to the border. The senior Veterinary Assistant in the Ministry of Agriculture's Siteki office, Mr Elias Zikalala said that the dipping tanks have already been closed for a period of two months. "This was due to some irresponsible people from this country who had tried to bring in meat without the necessary permits," he said. He told The Times that a group of people had been apprehended by the border guards and that these people had been carrying a load of meat with them. "Last month we also arrested a small group selling meat at one of the dipping tanks. The meat was freshly slaughtered and we suspected that it had been brought from Mozambique because no cattle had been killed in the area." One of the assistant officers, Mr David Mbingo, found some people selling the meat at the Mhlabubomvu dipping tank and he reported the matter to the police who later arrested five people. "However, the police are still continuing with their investigations and we expect more people to be arrested in connection with this smuggling operation," Mr Zikalala said. He said that since the second incident there was absolutely no movement of livestock in the area and this was necessary to curb the activities of any smugglers. "The border patrols have been intensified and we hope to return to our normal working procedure soon," he said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Nov 83 p 3]

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM REDUCED--The distribution of food aid to families in the country will start this week. This was confirmed by the World Food Programme Representative Mr Charles Cohen. "Before the food is distributed we want to make sure that storage points in the districts have adequate food for everyone." "We do not want to see a situation where people in an area will get the food while in another area still wait to get theirs," said Mr Cohen. He said when the food distribution starts those entitled to it will get it at the same time. Mr Cohen said the lack of adequate distribution and storage facilities problem which the Government was facing had been overcome. "The EEC came to the rescue and made funds available to hire private transport for the transportation of food from the central storage in Matsapha to the various storage points in the districts, said Mr Cohen. He said the government also released funds to the Ministry of Agriculture for transport to distribute the food within each district. Mr Cohen said the transportation of the food from Matsapha has made it possible to make deliveries without any further delay. "We have received 1.70 tons of maize from Zimbabwe and it has been transported to the various storages in the country," he said. He said they have also received 389 tons of beans. He said in 50 kg cans. "The beans are rebaked to smaller quantities so that everyone gets them," he said. He said the decision of

rebaking the beans was made by the food aid distribution committee. "The latest consignment due to arrive is 194 tons of oil. This will arrive some time in November," he said. Mr Cohen said 2,880 tons of maize which had remained in Zimbabwe has been shipped and it is due to arrive in the country early this week. "As the food has started to flow in, some is stored at the Swaziland Dairy Board premises. The Board has also provided plastic sheets so that it is stored outside," said Mr Cohen. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIME OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Nov 83 p 11]

FAO REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Food and Agricultural Organisation's representative to Swaziland, Mr M. Gonzale de Moya, yesterday presented his letters of credence to the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Velaphi Dlamini, at Parliament House. Mr De Moya said his accreditation to Swaziland was a result of the Swaziland government's request to the Director General of the UN body, "to maintain continuous contact that would ensure that the capabilities of the organisation are available to Swaziland." He said: "Since the number of FAO projects in Swaziland have declined tremendously, we hope that more agricultural development projects would be rehabilitated; and an approval of new cooperative activities would be initiated." During their discussions with the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr De Moya said FAO would also look into the water conservation programme in the country and the development of small-scale irrigation schemes. He also paid an informal visit to the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr Moya is based in Maputo, Mozambique. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 83 p 5]

FOREST FIRE DAMAGE EXTENSIVE--The Swaziland Plantations lost 6-17 years of forest plantations in the massive fire that raged through the plantation in Pigg's Peak early last month, the company's Personnel Manager, Mr Joseph Masuku, disclosed yesterday. He said the management and an insurance company which he did not disclose were negotiating and had not reached an agreement. "Once the management has reached an agreement we can then let you know what the damages are worth. Management has been working with assessors for the whole of last month," he said. The fire, one of the biggest ever seen in the country ravaged through the plantations for three days last month reducing a third of the plantation to ashes. It also caused devastating damage to the Peak Plantation. More than 1 000 people fought the blaze which also threatened homesteads bordering the plantation. The cause of the fire was not immediately known but bee-hunters were suspected. The Swaziland Plantations and Peak Timbers have recently introduced sniffer dogs in a bid to curb honey hunters. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/314

BRIEFS

DPRK AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS--MBEYA--Six agricultural experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) sent to work in Mbeya Region in August this year, have started teaching Inyala Village peasants, in Mbeya District. According to Shihata, the team leader, Ndugu Jon Sang Sun, the experts are teaching peasants maize spacing and use of fertiliser. Ndugu Jon said if the weather was good, the villagers would be able to harvest between six and seven tonnes per hectare from an average of 1.4 tonnes. Inyala Village with a population of 716 able-bodied persons, is one of many villages which grow maize in Mbeya Region. The villagers have already prepared 40 hectares for maize in cooperation with the Korean experts, ready for next season. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/335

UPPER VOLTA

BACKGROUND, PROBLEMS, FRIENDS OF SANKARA REGIME DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "A Visit with the Ruler of Upper Volta"]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 4 Nov--The people are afraid. They no longer dance to radio music on the streets, they laugh hardly at all or only in secret, and they talk less with foreigners than they did just 3 months ago. The curfew does not begin until 11 pm, but the streets in Upper Volta's capital of Ouagadougou are already empty at 7 pm, just after it has gotten dark. The new military regime, the people fear, may not have a sense of humor.

People are used to military governments in this West African republic; the last--and only--civilian president, Maurice Yameogo, was overthrown as recently as 1966. The latest regime rose to power only in August through a coup d'etat. It was a bloody coup and it is having repercussions. It is not known how many people were killed; perhaps there were 30 in the capital. The victims include the man who was officially number two in the previous regime, but unofficially was probably number one, Colonel Gabriel Some. He would perhaps have been the man who would have led the next coup, but he was "shot while trying to escape."

Upper Volta's new rulers are also afraid. They have imprisoned, placed under house arrest, cashiered from the army, dismissed from civil service or punished more political opponents than all other regimes before them. Captain Thomas Sankara, head of the "National Revolutionary Council" (CNR), appears in public only when preceded by a jeep with a mounted machine gun and accompanied by 1 to 2 dozen soldiers with loaded Kalashnikov rifles.

Captain Sankara has not set up his headquarters in a barracks, but neither has he done so in the presidential office, which lies open and accessible from all directions in the administrative center of the dusty city, unprotected. He resides and rules in the Alliance Council Hall, the obsolete administrative complex of a West African community of nations. The building has the advantage of being surrounded by a high wall. Barricades of sandbags have been erected in front of its entrance. This is intended to provide protection in event that other military officers try to seize power.

The captain receives reporters in his sparsely furnished office in the annex. Its only luxury is a black corner sofa covered in imitation leather and which was once in better condition. Sankara has his pistols strapped on even here. There is a small bouquet of flowers on the desk. "The captain loves flowers," a servant says apologetically; he asks a foreigner who lives nearby for flowers from his garden daily. When Sankara leaves the annex to walk through the courtyard to the barely larger main building, he is not alone. Bodyguards with Kalashnikov rifles accompany him in front, behind, beside and all around him. And Sankara also carries one of these automatic Soviet rifles. Of whom is he afraid?

He talks repeatedly of "mercenaries" who are allegedly already sneaking across the border. Just as rarely as he names their backers, he has also, up to now, been able to capture and produce only one. His own soldiers? He has "purged" what could be purged. Perhaps there are still one or two majors. But apart from that, captains like himself are the highest-ranking officers in the military. No one else can carry out a coup from above. But from below? The coup of 1966 was carried out by a general, Sangoule Lamizana; the coup of 1980 was led by a colonel, Saye Zerbo; in November 1982, a major rose to power, Staff Surgeon Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. Finally, Captain Sankara led the coup in August 1983. Will a lieutenant be next? A master sergeant has ruled Liberia since 1980. In Sierra Leone, also in West Africa, noncommissioned officers had previously scrambled for power in the 1960's.

If Sankara is not afraid of soldiers, then he must fear civilians, "the people," whose incarnation he believes himself to be. He isn't a special figure, no "phenomenon," Sankara says when asked about his mission: "I am only the expression of the will of the people." He says he has a dream: "All basic needs of the people will be met by 1990. Food, clothing, education, housing, medical care--everything will be present in social justice. Upper Voltans will be happy. But they will define their happiness in a Voltan way, without any French or other model. And this includes dignity. But not necessarily a five-story dwelling."

This sounds good. Why shouldn't Upper Voltans, people with entirely different traditions and values, define their happiness themselves, and indeed differently from Europeans? But food, clothing, education, housing and medical care are also for Upper Voltans the material basis without which there is no happiness in the long run. Sankara can work for this. But even he will not achieve it in Upper Volta, let alone by 1990. The country is one of the poorest in poor Africa. It is repeatedly parched by periods of drought. The north is burned by the sun and buried by wind-borne sand from the Sahara Desert. The green river valleys in the south are uninhabitable because onchocercosis, river blindness, drove out their inhabitants even before anyone can remember. Even Sankara cannot wipe out hunger and thirst, dreadful diseases and bitter poverty. Upper Volta will remain the client of foreign countries, especially France. "People can't eat fine words," Sankara said of the former regime's promises. He will probably not be frightened until the people notice that his words also only have the nutritive value of straw.

At one time he was the darling of the nation. The dashing 26-year-old lieutenant led a raid on Mali with his platoon during a border dispute in 1975 and was thus hailed as a shining hero in Upper Volta. Possibly--although he denies it--he was also behind last year's coup which brought Staff Surgeon Ouedraogo to power. However, Ouedraogo appointed Sankara chairman of the Council of Ministers in February--and had him arrested in May. Sankara had not only traveled to North Korea and extended a scheduled 2-day visit to Libya by one week; he had also invited the revolutionary Libyan leader Qadhafi to Ouagadougou, ordered Libyan weapons and had made revolutionary-populist speeches. The rather conservative Ouedraogo would not stand for this. Only the young people in Ouagadougou and a part of the army deplored Sankara's coup. But this part of the army put him in power with a coup on the night of 5 August, on the 23rd anniversary of independence from France.

Sankara's best friend abroad is not Qadhafi. The Libyan certainly helped--to a degree--to bring him to power, but hardly had Sankara attained power when Qadhafi distanced himself from him. Being Qadhafi's friend or even his creation, or just being considered as such, does not make for a good reputation in Africa. It is costing Sankara a great effort to bring his neighbors, Mali, Niger, Benin and Togo, to a modus vivendi with his regime; he has not yet succeeded in this with the Ivory Coast. There are not only definite tactical reasons for estrangement from Libya, but personal ones as well. Sankara feels he has been deceived by Qadhafi. In particular, the Brazilian tanks which Qadhafi supplied were not so new as he said. According to reports, military engineers of the German Federal Armed Forces, who have been stationed in Upper Volta for years as part of a military cooperation treaty, established during servicing operations that the tanks indeed had new paint jobs, but that their Mercedes engines already showed definite signs of use.

Algeria, and not Libya, seems to be the only foreign friend of the Sankara regime. Unlike Libya, Algeria is French-speaking like Upper Volta and has granted the poor country a loan of \$5 million--whereas Qadhafi has only talked about money. Algeria is also preparing to open its first embassy in Ouagadougou. Friendship with Algeria, less suspect to neighboring countries, makes Upper Volta more respectable than cooperation with Libya. But the figure of the first Algerian ambassador is already jeopardizing this process. Major Ahmed Zerhouni is an expert in subversion. A Western diplomat in Ouagadougou remembers that under the code name of Si Farhar, he was for years the liaison of the Algerian chief of state Boumedienne with self-styled "liberation movements" opposed to legitimate African governments which were soon illegitimately harassed. From Upper Volta, and Sankara must not interfere with this, opposition to the right-wing governments, or governments which could even be considered reactionary, of the Ivory Coast and Niger, as well as Cameroon and Senegal, can be aroused better than from the other side of the Sahara.

12580  
CSO: 3420/5

CDR'S INCREASE DEFENSE ROLE DESPITE POLITICAL INCONSISTENCIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 pp 2608-2609

[Text]

On his return from regional meetings in Niger recently, Captain Sankara warned that attempts were being made to overthrow the revolution, both inside and outside the country. He warned that "those who have in the past taken a scornful and paternalistic attitude towards Upper Volta should realise that they had been overtaken by events". Our correspondent in Ouagadougou reports on the role of the Defence Committees in physically protecting the new regime, and on political inconsistencies within those committees.

THE COMMITTEES for the Defence of the Revolution which have sprung up throughout the country are being allocated an increased role in the physical defence of the young Voltaic revolution. This policy of "arming the people" appears to have been produced by a growing fear of destabilisation or coup attempts against Thomas Sankara's regime.

Addressing the diplomatic corps recently, Captain Sankara announced that foreigners posted in Upper Volta were encouraging Voltaic soldiers to steal arms, in order to carry out their "sinister ambitions". In a speech in Fada N'Gourma the previous weekend, he spoke at some length of arms being smuggled into the country to assassinate the new revolutionary leaders. At the same time, he said that Voltaic traders were creating false shortages by withholding foodstuffs from the market in a parallel attempt at destabilisation. "The people organised into Defence Committees must be vigilant and search all suspects: tourists, holiday makers and so on." Defence Committees beside national borders would have to be particularly active, he said.

Earlier, a special meeting of the Council of Ministers held at the commando training centre in Pô had decided to place 11 senior Voltaic politicians under house arrest. The decision was announced on national radio the following day by the Secretary of State for the Interior and for Security, Nougma Ouédraogo: "We have seen them meeting, sometimes on the outskirts of town, sometimes on open land, sometimes in walled-in houses which you can only enter after flashing your car headlights a certain number of times on the gates . . . We have heard them say things . . . even including details on the itinerary and the resources of the mercenaries being recruited here and there by stateless exiles or other accomplices."

## Politicians under house arrest

The 11 arrested politicians included two former heads of state and two former prime ministers. All were sent to their villages of origin, and in his speech in Fada N'Gourma, Captain Sankara said that if the rural areas of the country were hell to live in, it was these former politicians who had made them so. "Let them now live in the hell which they created," he declared angrily, instructing the Defence Committees to watch them carefully, making sure that they received no visitors after nightfall, and that they did not leave their homes without prior permission from the authorities. "These people now have a choice: to become revolutionaries or to die reactionaries."

This new approach towards the Defence Committees was confirmed by the Director General of National Security, Alain Ouimba, when he announced that "our young revolution must take urgent steps to watch over our frontiers. It is in this context that during his visit to Tapoa, Boulgou and Gourma provinces, Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara invited Defence Committees all over the country to participate actively in the defence of national territory."

This change of role for the Defence Committees first became apparent when Captain Blaise Compaoré addressed a large rally in Ouagadougou early October, telling the Defence Committees that they must be prepared to "physically liquidate enemies of the revolution." This speech was broadcast live on Voltaic radio. Captain Compaoré is Minister attached to the Presidency and widely considered to be the number two of the new regime. He is very popular with Voltaic young people, because of the revolt he led in Pô when the then Prime Minister Sankara was arrested in May.

Such public announcements of destabilisation and coup attempts against the regime contrast strongly with the secretive way the authorities dealt with an attempt to seize power on behalf of ex-President Zerbo during the weekend of September

10 (*West Africa*, October 17). That attempt was dealt with by the armed forces; no public announcement was made, and no back-up support was sought from the Defence Committees. Colonel Zerbo was almost certainly arrested over that weekend, but no official statement was made: it was only a month later that his name was included in the list of 11 former politicians placed under house arrest.

Armoured cars with bazookas mounted on them have re-appeared on the approach roads to Ouagadougou, discreetly hidden in the bushes, after an absence of six weeks. Roads around the Conseil de l'Entente (headquarters of the National Council for the Revolution and located beside an elite residential area) are now closed to the general public. Cars are stopped and searched after dark by soldiers obviously looking for guns. The curfew continues, from 11 pm until 5.30 am.

Although the Defence Committees are on the streets of Upper Volta's towns and villages in large numbers every weekend, cleaning out market places, drains and hospitals, at the same time two members of each Defence Committee are receiving basic military training. The increased importance which is being given to the physical defence of the revolution has started to make people look much more closely at their structure and composition.

## Committee elections re-run

The Defence Committees were set up in the weeks immediately following Captain Sankara's coup d'état of August 4, and it was inevitable that some of the elections would not be as democratic as could be hoped. Each Defence Committee has five elected representatives: traders, civil servants and traditional chiefs' relatives were sometimes able to get themselves elected, in some cases by shipping in supporters from other areas. Some elections have been re-held, others are planned over the coming weeks.

At the same time, different political influences are fighting for control of individual Defence Committees. For example, Yatenga is the area of former head of the National Assembly, Gerard Kango Ouédraogo: members of his now banned UDV/RDA party are increasingly active within their Defence Committees there. In complete contrast, members of the Revolutionary Communist Party (PCRV) are playing a key role in urban areas further south: they are the only one of Upper Volta's three revolutionary political parties which is not represented in the government (they assert that a military coup d'état cannot result in genuine revolution). The PCRV is becoming increasingly involved at the grass roots level if not in actual government. Elsewhere in the country, it is ordinary village group leaders, people who have been involved in development activities in their communities, who have been elected.

It can be argued that such a plethora of political perspectives makes the Defence Committees more representative. But the decision to increase their military role despite this political confusion means that the CNR is taking the coup threats very seriously.

CSO: 3400/311

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

CDR'S AT HOME, ABROAD--The National Secretariat of the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR) has authorised the formation of CDRs at work-places all over the country and in missions abroad. A statement says that in the public sector every service, professional body or state enterprise will be the only people allowed to speak on behalf of their services before the Secretariat. Meanwhile, provisional bureaux are to be set up, which apart from the five delegates may have as many members as the CDR general assembly deems necessary. At the unit level there will be a co-ordinating bureau to "ensure liaison between the CDRs of services under the same Ministry." In the private sector, factory workers and other companies will have the right to establish their CDRs under the same conditions. Elections must be democratic--any bureau that is not democratically elected will be dissolved immediately, adds the statement. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 p 2647]

FOOD IMPORTS--The Ghana National Procurement Agency has announced that food items it ordered at the value of \$10m. would arrive by the end of the month. It was also reported that a Canadian vessel had docked with 25,000 tonnes of wheat, as well as a Soviet vessel with 1,500 tonnes of frozen mackerel. Some 50,000 cartons of baby food have also been landed in addition to 700 tonnes of meat from Uruguay. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3457, 14 Nov 83 p 2651]

CSO: 3400/306

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE COMPANY RECEIVES FUNDS FOR LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

COMMERCIAL banks have given the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) K27 million to bring the total amount available in loans to farmers in the 1983/84 season to K50 million, it has been learnt.

A newsletter dated October 31 and published by the Commercial Farmers' Bureau(CFB) released in Lusaka yesterday says that the figure is still K30 million short of what the company loaned out last year.

"The problem arises because AFC hardly received anything back from last year's crop because of the drought and because Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) is delaying or even trying to get out of its drought insurance payments.

"The AFC had some bad luck even in Northern Province. In 1981/82 AFC lent Northern farmers K1 million and they marketed only 500,000 bags. Last year AFC lent K5 million, again the farmers managed only 500,000 bags."

In September AFC general manager, Mr Lazarus Cheelo said the company had only K20 million to pay the farmers against applications totalling over K250 million.

Despite receiving applications from more than 20,000 farmers, he said "existing farmers" would be given priority because of the shortfall.

CSO: 3400/308

## POLLUTION OF THREE RIVERS KILLING LIVESTOCK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

THREE major rivers on the Copperbelt are heavily polluted by mine effluents.

According to research findings released in Kitwe yesterday, water in Kafue, Mwambashi and Chambishi rivers has been so polluted by copper and cobalt wastes that it is killing livestock.

The research, carried out by the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) for the department of Veterinary and Tsetse Control showed that the level of the two minerals in water from the rivers was dangerously high.

The findings showed that the copper content in water from the Kafue was 90 times more than normal, while that from Mwambashi was 120 times and that from Chambishi was 23 times more than the accepted level.

Head of the department, Dr Jan Bordean, said farmers

along the affected rivers had been warned against allowing their animals to drink water and graze near the affected rivers as they risked death from chronic copper and cobalt poisoning.

Dr Bordean, who is a veterinary surgeon, explained that the research was initiated after several animals had died on farms along the polluted rivers.

His department was unable to explain the cause of the animals' deaths. An expert from the council was then invited from Lusaka to work with the department's officers.

Water, grass and mud samples from the rivers were taken to NCSR in Lusaka for analysis and the results were received last week.

Animals such as cattle, sheep and goats did not die immediately after drinking the water but did so several

months later after the two minerals had accumulated in their bodies.

The animals suffered from diarrhoea, loss of weight, indigestion, the gall bladder became extended, the liver turned yellow or orange and lost their appetite leading to a slow death.

"We have advised farmers to dig boreholes and fence off their farms to stop cattle straying to the rivers," Dr Bordean said.

In September this year, High Court bailiffs seized 20 vehicles belonging to Nkana division of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) for failure to pay more than K220,000 in damages to six farmers whose animals died as a result of drinking polluted water from the mines.

It is now feared that human beings too may be adversely affected. — Zana.

CSO: 3400/308

FERTILIZER TOO HIGH PRICED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCE FARMERS TO BUY

CPCMU Manager's, Minister's, CFB Comments

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

**PEASANT** farmers in Central Province are not buying fertiliser for this year's planting season because it is too expensive.

The farmers have protested at the increase from K14.95 last season to K24.10 a bag this year.

General manager of the Central Province Cooperative Marketing Union (CPCMU) Mr Ottman Gondwe said in Kabwe yesterday that despite early delivery of compound D' and other types of fertiliser to union depots throughout the province, stocks were piling up without anyone coming forward to buy.

The farmers are claiming that because of the drought during the past two seasons most of them cannot afford the "astronomical" fertiliser prices.

And because of the poor yields most had not been able to pay back their seasonal loans to various lending institutions.

### Too high

Last June, farmers in the province told the then Minister of State for Cooperatives Mr Justin Mukando — now a full Cabinet minister for the ministry — during a tour that the new price of fertiliser was too high.

They had called on the Party and its Government to reconsider its decision.

Unless the price was brought down, agricultural production during the 1983-84 season would be adversely affected, they warned.

But Mr Mukando explained then that the increase had been necessitated by inflated cost which the Party and its Government had continued to incur in importing the commodity to

supplement local production. Earlier this month, the Commercial Farmers Bureau blamed Zambia's current "disastrous" fertiliser prices on the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) which was supplying half of the country's needs.

The CFB said in an editorial of their latest issue of **Productive Farming** that although farmers had been spared from subsidising consumers, they were now expected to subsidise NCZ.

"It is still possible to land fertiliser in Zambia at about K15 per bag, even taking into account our recent devaluation. Our current disastrous price is because NCZ in Kafue is supplying half our needs at a cost of between K30 to K40 a bag."

## Price Increase Should Be Explained

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE news from the Central Province that most peasant farmers there are not buying fertiliser from the Central Province Cooperative Marketing Union depots in protest against the increased price must cause concern to the nation.

This is the first sad story to be officially confirmed about farmers protesting in a practical way against the increased price of fertiliser from K14.95 to K24.10 a bag announced early this year by the Party and its Government.

It is not, however, the first time that farmers have expressed dissatisfaction at the increase. Two weeks ago the commercial farmers blamed what they saw as "disastrous prices" of fertiliser on Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia which is supplying half of the national demand.

The farmers believe, according to an editorial in the latest issue of **Productive Farming**, that they are now being made to subsidise NCZ by paying twice for its product than the imported fertiliser at K15 a bag.

The views of the peasant farmers in Central Province are likely to be shared by their colleagues in other parts of the country. This coupled with the complaints from their commercial counterparts is certainly going to have an adverse effect on the yield, unless something is done about the situation.

One immediate reaction from the authorities should be to encourage the not less than 900,000 peasant farmers, who contribute about 55 per cent of marketed maize, to use natural nutrients instead of depending on chemical fertiliser which most of them cannot now afford.

Officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, programme coordinators in provinces and other specialised workers providing auxiliary services to farmers, must go all out to teach the peasant how to apply organic fertiliser in their fields.

On the other hand, political educators and other Party officials in districts, wards, branches

and sections should explain to the peasant farmers why the price of fertiliser has been increased. Lest they may think that they are being punished by the Party and its Government.

The new farming system experts at Mount Makulu Research Station near Lusaka are advocating, which would give farmers a 40 per cent saving on fertiliser input costs with virtually no loss in income, must be fully explained to farmers who should be encouraged to adopt it.

This system simply involves growing maize and soyabean in rotation on the same land. Farmers must be convinced that the use of expensive fertiliser is not the only answer to increased production.

The nation has been repeatedly told that in the next five years, Zambia must restructure her economy using agriculture as the base. We cannot therefore, afford to allow reduced production because of lack of alternative nutrients for our crops.

CSO: 3400/304

BRIEFS

FARMERS WITHHOLD FERTILIZER PURCHASES--The Copperbelt Cooperative Union in Mufulira has sold only 31 bags of fertiliser in the past one month because the price of the commodity is too high. A snap survey at the union's depot showed that out of 300 bags of the three types of fertilisers which arrived in the district on October 14, only 31 bags have been sold so far. The sold fertiliser is the cheaper ammonium nitrate which is going at K23.20 per 50kg bag as against K24.10 for 'D' and 'X' compounds. A cooperative official explained that farmers were not buying the commodity due to high prices. He said all the farmers he spoke to expressed this view. The unionist was disappointed at the rate the fertiliser was being bought and expressed his union's helplessness. General manager of the Central Province Cooperative Marketing Union (CPCMU), Mr Ottman Gondwe said in Kabwe that despite early delivery of the 'D' compound and other types of fertiliser to union depots in the province, stocks were piling up with no one coming forward to buy.--Ziana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 83 p 5]

TREATMENT OF REFUGEES--Zambia will continue to strictly observe international law on refugees, Prime Minister Mundia said yesterday. He said this when he met United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees deputy director, protection division, Mr Ivor Jackson who was accompanied by Mr Dessalgen Cheleke, UNHCR chief for East and Southern Africa and Mr Oystein Stabrun the organisation's representative in Zambia. He said Zambia was one of the countries treating refugees in the most humane manner, particularly those fighting for political independence. He pledged the country would always support those fighting for social and political justice. In reply Mr Jackson said he had been highly impressed with the support the Government had given to refugees. But the UNHCR was concerned with the recent Press reports about the deportation of some refugees living in Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 83 p 5]

MAIZE COLLECTION PROGRESS--Only about 13,000 out of 1.5 million bags of maize bought by the Eastern Cooperative Union (ECU) are still to be collected from buying centres to storage depots, Eastern Province permanent secretary Mr Rhodes Sambondu said in Chipata yesterday. The remaining produce is scattered in various centres in Lundazi district and by yesterday there were 13,096 bags yet to be moved to Chipata depot. Mr Sambondu was optimistic that the bags would have been collected to storage depots

before the rains set in. "In fact the non-arrival of rains in time has been a sort of blessing in disguise for us. We have made considerable progress in hauling the maize to the main depots at the bomas and we are confident that the remaining lot will be safe when the rains finally come." Mr Sambondu also said the ban on local transporters from hauling maize from Malawi was still in force. "It will only be lifted when the produce in Lundazi has been moved to storage depots," he added. Works and Supply Minister Mr Haswell Mwale instructed truckers last month to help haul nearly 400,000 bags of various produce in Eastern Province to Lusaka. Police were ordered to impound any local vehicle trying to cross the border at Mwami into Malawi to collect maize. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 83 p 5]

CIVIL SERVANTS' WAGE HIKE--Labor and Social Service Minister Frederick Hapunda said in Lusaka yesterday that civil servants will not in any way benefit from the 10 percent wage increase agreed on by the government and the labor movement, but will instead continue receiving their annual increment. Mr Hapunda said that to award civil servants such an increase would mean reviewing the entire public service wage structure with a view to granting similar increases. Speaking in an interview with the Zambia News Agency in which he also clarified a number of issues concerning the 10 percent wage ceiling, Mr Hapunda said that the state has not gotten enough funds just now to support a major salary review. He said he appreciated the fact that members of Civil Servants' Union of Zambia may feel this is unfair, but in a number of ways they are much better off than their counterparts, who have to depend on collective bargaining instead of the automatic increments enjoyed by civil servants. [Text] [MB011010 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Dec 83]

OUTGOING FINNISH ENVOY--Minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Otema Musuka, has said Zambia ranks second among recipients of Finnish international development aid. Speaking at a farewell luncheon he hosted for outgoing Finnish ambassador to Zambia, Mr (Harik Helqvist), yesterday, Mr Musuka said Finland's general aid to Zambia is a manifestation of its genuine friendship with the people of this country. Finnish aid to Zambia covers agriculture, cooperatives, forestry, transportation, energy, and the provision of technical experts. Mr Musuka also hailed Finland for its opposition to apartheid, and her commitment to the independence of Namibia in accordance with UN Resolution 435. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 83 MB]

WAGE INCREASE PLAN--The National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers Union's General Secretary (Ignatius Kassumbu) said in Kitwe today that the Prices and Income's Commission confused the issue on the 10 percent salary increases by issuing conflicting instructions to companies, contrary to what the union agreed upon with the government. He said that as a result his union had reached a deadlock with a number of companies over the 10 percent increase. He said there is total confusion resulting from the commission's instructions to counter this, which, he said, unless

classified may lead to uncalled for strikes in industry. In Livingstone, Civil Servants Union of Zambia National Chairman (Joseph Jalako) said civil servants should ignore the labor statement on the 10 percent wage increase. He said the statement issued by Labor and Social Services Minister Frederick Hapunda was irrelevant and should be ignored because the union does not negotiate with the minister of labor, but with the Government Personnel Division. Mr (Jalako), who was addressing civil servants at the Livingstone Museum, said negotiations regarding the 10 percent and the general review of working conditions have reached an advanced stage with personnel division. [Text] [MB030544 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 83]

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